The New-York Times.

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SPIRIT OF THE CANVASS.

The Men Who are at Work for Greeley.

A Few of the Liberal Misrepresentations Corrected.

A Difference Between Doctors on the Ku-klux Laws.

The Democratic Stampede from Greeley Fairly Commenced.

Murat Halsted Don't Want Fenton's Hand in the Treasury.

The Men Who Are at Work for Greeley —Work for Mr. Samuel Bowles and Murat Halsted to Consider.

Ethan Allen, of Greeley's Managing Committee in this City, dispatched, a few days ago, Messrs. Wood and Blumenberg to North Carolina to assist in ballot-box stuffing and other election frauds. We learn that great indignation has been created in North Carolina by this shameless proceeding, as the character of the two agents is well known.

Rudolph Blumenberg and W. P. Wood, a worthy couple, who have just been dispatched to Salem, N. C., on some business for the Liberal Republican Committee, merit some degree of attention, if it be only to show what class of men are found among "Honest" Horace's followers and active partisans. The first of this precious pair, Rudolph Blumenberg, was formerly the partner of Gordon, the notorious slave-trader, who was hanged near this City in the first year of President Lincoln's Administration. Blumenberg endeavored to procure Gordon's release on bail, and offered himself as surety, swearing he was worth property to the amount of $50,000. As no property could be found in his imagination, Blumenberg was arrested for perjury, tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This was in 1861. He lay for one year in Ludlow-street Jail, was transferred to Auburn, and after serving over another year, offered to turn State's evidence against Captain Nichols, one of the slave-traders. His offer was accepted, and he was pardoned out. The information he gave related to the secret code of signals in use by the slavers when off the coast of Africa, in their communications with the trading posts along the shore. It was transmitted by the United States Government to the English and French Governments which maintained vessels of war for the purpose of watching slavers on the African coast.

After being released from prison Blumenberg went to Baltimore, and there, by dealing in antecedents and less creditable means of making money, accumulated, as reported, $60,000. With this money he went to Mexico with Maximilian. The reverses of the latter involved him in the common ruin. He soon returned to Baltimore, and, by some undefined influence, contrived to get the appointment of United States Store-keeper, at Grabenhorst's distillery in that city. After holding this office for some time he resigned under pressure, and then used the information he had obtained to blackmail the other distillers in Baltimore. He did this with more or less success for some time; and, as one firm after the other refused to comply with insatiable extortions, he informed on them to the Government, and had their establishments broken up.

In the latter work the Ex Chief of the United States Secret Service, W. P. Wood, had some share, or at least used some information he had in such manner that the Government agreed to give him a portion of the reward for the seizures. The last of these was recently paid over to Wood, to the tune of a hard money $3,000; Blumenberg, as ministry, $7,500.

These men recently came to New-York with about money for the purpose of buying up stolen registered bonds, many of which are afloat in this City. It is stated in the most positive manner that the Liberal Republican managers have promised them that in the event of Greeley being elected in the Presidential contest stolen and altered bonds shall be redeemed, or new ones registered in place of them. Hence the speculation of the worthy pair. What is the precise object of their visit to North Carolina is probably known only to those whose orders these worthies are acting under. But, from the character of the men, it may safely be surmised it is no honest one.

The White Man.

A Northern Democratic paper tells with much glee the following: "A smart lad in San Antonio, Texas, recently took his stand by the side of a blind organ-grinder, and fell in hand, assisted alms. When his tile was nearly filled by the sympathetic passers-by he walked off, leaving the organist grinding away utterly ignorant of the whole transaction." If that paper had tried it could not have given a better illustration than the above of the way the Liberal Party is now making of Greeley, its candidate for the Presidency.

Tammany and the Campaign.

A meeting of the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of a ratification meeting to indorse the nominations of the Baltimore Convention was held yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall. The business of yesterday's meeting was to consider the resolutions passed by the Subcommittee on Saturday last. Ex-Recorder Barnard presided, and Messrs. Sinnott and Mr. Gibbons acted as Secretaries. The resolution passed at Saturday's meeting was read, to the effect that the officers of the Committee confer with other associations favorable to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, with the view of making arrangements for joint action in regard to holding a ratification meeting in this City to support said nominations.

This resolution being considered yesterday, Coroner Young said that in taking the proposed action Tammany "stooped to conquer." Yesterday's meeting resolved to confer with the associations indorsing Greeley and Brown, but in any case to hold a Tammany ratification meeting.

Disorganization of the Greeleyites.

A minor organ of Greeley in this City repeatedly published what purported to be a list of Republicans of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, who declared for Greeley. Like all similar lists found in similar Greeley organs, the list was grossly inaccurate. The Scranton *Republican Advance*, from its own knowledge, that with the exception of Judge Harding and one or two others, the gentlemen named are outspoken and honest Republicans who are giving hearty support to Grant and Wilson. Among them are Hon. H. W. Hoyt, Charles Parrish and Stewart L. Pierce; who are all for Grant. As to Hon. Theodore Strong, who was also falsely claimed, he is the nominee on the Republican ticket from that district, and, moreover, is President of the first Grant and Wilson Club organized in Luzerne County.

Another One Nailed.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* says: "It would be difficult, if not impossible, to keep count of all the lies set afloat by the *Tribune*. The last is, that Wm. C. Howells, editor of the Astabula *Sentinel*, and his son, have come out for Greeley. One of the most earnest Grant workers we have, read the canvass is from Wm. C. Howells."

The Colored Men at Boston.

The colored citizens of Boston held a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting on Tuesday night. The Phillips-street Baptist Church, in which they assembled, was filled to overflowing, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Joseph R. Andrews presided, and speeches were made by George L. Ruffin, Charles L. Redmond, Wm. Wells Brown, Jean Oliver, of Richmond, Va., and others. One of the speakers said that never before was there more reason for the colored man to be active in guarding their own interests than at any of the recent elections, since on these occasions their friends were all united and working for the common cause, while now, one who had been a leader in their cause, and who had been favored by Sumner, and to whom the hand of fellowship was extended by the rebel chiefs, the head of Storrs and the rebel chiefs.

The Kuklux Laws.

SENATOR SUMNER AT ST. LOUIS ON KUKLUX AND ELECTION LAWS.

"Sandy" misrepresents the bugbear law, the Kuklux law, as they call it, as retrospective, saying: "What was the character of the outrages, what their effect, and what the secret aim of some of the master spirits in the designed them? Unquestionably to defeat the Republican party." Most emphatically not. These outrages, professedly protesting the rights of some, broke down the rights of others in the breast of many, however well disposed, the strong apprehension of danger to person and property, and the constant limits of free conduct, as far as rights at all. Not only did they weaken

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ANTIETAM.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Association in September.

Convention in September.

The Pittsburg Convention promises to be an organization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Association of Pennsylvania, which was started at the Reunion at Gettysburg last year. The Executive Committee will meet in Pittsburg on the 15th of September, and the Convention will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th. The Committee has been engaged for some time in completing the arrangements, and has secured the Opera House for the meetings of the Convention. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for reduced rates, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the State. The Committee has also secured the services of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Meade, Gen. Hartranft, Gen. Beaver, Gen. Geary, Gen. Pearson, Gen. Negley, Gen. Gobin, Gen. Wallace, Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Hays, Gen. Crawford, Gen. Kilpatrick, Gen. Hooker, Gen. Howard, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Sickel, Gen. Franklin, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Porter, Gen. Meredith, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Logan, Gen. Blair, Gen. Fry, Gen. Ingalls, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Custer, Gen. Dodge, Gen. Howard, Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Dana, Gen. Hunt, Gen. Ruger, Gen. Wilcox, Gen. Hawley, Gen. Hazen, Gen. Ayres, Gen. Wadsworth, Gen. Warren, Gen. Webb, Gen. Wheaton, Gen. Wilson, Gen. Wright, Gen. Wood, Gen. Woodruff, Gen. Wright, Gen. Wood, Gen. Woodruff, Gen. Wright, Gen. Wood, Gen. Woodruff

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be by long odds the most available candidate in 1872 that he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech at Mt. Kisco, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD in MR. BUTT, JUNIOR.

BOOTH'S THEATER, 23d-st.—THE SCHOOL OF THE KNIGHTS, &c.—Performance at 8.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8th-av.—THE QUEEN OF THE TEMPLE.

GERMANIA THEATER.—WIDOWS OF NEW-YORK.—Albert W. Aiken and company.

BOWERY MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CONCERTS.—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND MUSIC CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

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New-York City.

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☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

It seems, from Mr. JACOB THOMPSON'S report to his master, BENJAMIN, that the re-election of President LINCOLN so demoralized the order called the "Sons of Liberty," that a new society, named the "Order of the Star," had become an "actual necessity." How, as Messrs. THOMPSON and GEORGE SANDERS were operating together at that time, and in active correspondence with Mr. GREELEY for common ends, it would be interesting for the latter to tell us "what he knows" about those organizations, and moreover, what he knows of the "Society of the Southern Cross Brotherhood," which was conspicuous at the burial of dead Confederates of PICKETT'S division, brought from Gettysburg to Richmond a few weeks ago. Will Mr. GREELEY kindly inform us whether he does or does not know that one object of the latter society is to keep alive the hopes of secession, and another that of procuring pensions in the meantime from the National Government for rebel soldiers? Information on these points will be acceptable to Union men, of whatever political party.

Any one wishing to form a reasonably clear idea of the issues in North Carolina, and the various elements entering into the contest, can readily do so from the interesting letter from our special correspondent, to be found elsewhere.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who holds office by the grace of Tammany Hall, and has been for years a persistent seeker after office, from the Collectorship of New-York downward, spoke at Sing Sing the other night at a meeting where the resolutions denounced GRANT'S mode of dispensing patronage. The resolutions of the same meeting opposed secession; but the meeting had as one of its Vice-Presidents C. O. JOLINE, who is Gov. HOFFMAN'S brother-in-law, who held two offices at one time by HOFFMAN'S gift, and who now holds office under OAKEY HALL. The meeting was held in the same town where resides JOHN T. HOFFMAN, who procured for his own father-in-law, STARKWEATHER, an office from which he received $10,000 in four years. These are illustrations of the sort of reform Mr. DEPEW is after.

We heartily approve the taste, but not the discretion, of the Professor of Journalism in resolutely forgetting everything that has appeared in his paper concerning his Presidential candidate. His indulgence in this habit recently led him to attribute "plump falsehood" to the *Nation* in the remarks of the latter on the Butler dinner. The *Nation* returns by proving from the columns of the *Tribune* that the falsehood lies at its own door. It is curious how much "Honest HORACE" has to be lied about. We suppose it makes no difference to his interest—just cannot interfere!

The gun which woke the echoes saying Salem Common, the civil service resolutions was not dry yet when it signed another paper ordering their suspension.

What authority has CARL SCHURZ for this statement? We presume he will refer to Mr. BOUTWELL'S letter to Mr. MCCLELLAN.

"You, sah, I hearn all about dem letters you gin to company Ku Klux, and when dis nasty Greeley rose and de 'Sumner and Wilson' crowd cotch a cramp? I got my opinion on him."

"So, then, you will vote for GRANT."

"Yes, sah, I'm bound to vote for GRANT, and as de whole called dem 'Hers de man what freed us.'

You may talk to nine negroes out of ten, and propound the most plausible, and you will invariably receive, if not exactly the same replies, certainly substantially the same. The negroes make an excellent reckoner or basis for a Republican Party in the South, but, unfortunately, there is an sympathetic element east of white to develop a party.

Mr. GREELEY'S organ may denounce the colored man as a "fool," but most people who read such narratives as the above will come to the conclusion that the freedmen know perfectly well how to take care of their own interests. It is all very well for H. G. to walk into the lion's cage, and say to the negroes: "See, here I am, opening the lions' mouths and playing with their tails, and they don't hurt me. Come along inside; don't be afraid." The colored man sees through the trick, and will not put his head in the jaws of the enemy at the invitation of his "only friend," the Democratic candidate.

One other point: the Democratic candidate's paper says that the Administration managers "have given up New-York," lost heart in Pennsylvania, and have fears for Illinois. That may be good enough stuff for JOHN COCHRANE, & Co., but it will not deceive intelligent men. We, the Republicans, mean to carry New-York, Pennsylvania and Illinois as sure as you are born, and all your Tammany alliances will not be able to prevent it.

Where Are They?

Will some well-informed member of the Tammany-Democratic General Committee in this City tell us where the strength of the Democratic candidate lies? After diligent search, we cannot now recall a dozen thoroughly-respectable Democrats, and much less the same number of well-known Republicans, in this City, who have given in their adhesion to the Baltimore bargain. We publish, this morning, a very strong and interesting letter from Judge CLERKE, who asks with unfeigned amazement how any Democrat can support the Democratic candidate.

"From the time," he says, "of the first Presidential tarid, when THOMAS JEFFERSON and ALEXANDER HAMILTON contended in relation to the fundamental principles of a Government suitable for Young America, down to the present time, it would be impossible to find, after the most diligent search, in any nook, corner, hamlet, village or city of the land, any man more undemocratic—any man cherishing in his heart of hearts a more bitter, mortal abhorrence of Democracy, than" this newly-discovered Democratic leader. This is the sentiment of all intelligent Democrats. It is straightened, too, by the conspicuous alliance existing between the new candidate and the old Tammany leaders, "the wretches who," according to Judge CLERKE, "composed the band of robbers" that last Fall "was rapidly approaching the confiscation of all property within the limits of this City." These the Judge directly enumerates—"the Genets, the Tweeds, the Halls, the Brennans and the Hoffmans." Honest men very properly hesitate to be found in such company.

If honest Democrats hesitate, what temptation is there for honest Republicans? Whatever there is, few certainly so far have yielded to it. We are constantly bored with the presence of the eternal ETHAN ALLEN, and the vociferousness of the omnipresent JOHN COCHRANE—but are these all that can be summoned to represent that immense body of Republicans who were to come over to the Democratic Party, and make its victory sure? "In the name of the Prophet, flee!"

The Democratic candidate advertises through the principal Democratic organ that he desires all respectable people to stand aloof from him. We do not see the necessity for the advertisement. It he could get rid of his camp followers—of COCHRANE and the traitor SANDERS, and JIM ASHLEY and that crowd—doubtless he would have more elbow room as well as pleasanter society; but we do not see that the decent people trouble him much. It is claimed by the organ that Mr. TILDEN and a few others of like character have surrendered to the disgusting alliance. This is done on the assumption that they are members of the new Tammany Committee, and that "Tammany responds to the nomination." But Judge CLERKE was also a member of the new Tammany Committee, and he refuses to "respond." Mr. TILDEN has not yet declared that he will not also refuse. Judge CLERKE, who has just come out of the Tammany Committee, and ought to know how matters stand inside, insists that it "has been brought back into the slough of corruption." Perhaps Mr. TILDEN will yet tell us whether this is so. Meantime his own support of the Baltimore candidate, and that of all other respectable Democrats, is a very dubious matter. We know who will be the great losers should they ultimately surrender their principles in pursuance of a disgraceful compact.

In a Tight Place.

The friends of the Democratic candidate are a good deal flustered by their man's "record." Well they may be. To think of the founder and editor of the *Tribune* running for President as the head of the Democracy! Who would have believed it possible a couple of years ago? H. G. himself never looked forward to such a convulsion of nature until last year, and, therefore, his paper is, of course, stuffed full with opinions which tell with deadly force against him now. The lower class of Democrats say, "never mind what he has called us; we take him now, because we want to destroy the party which has so often beaten us." That talk may suit the Democratic "scum," as their candidate calls them, but it does not satisfy the decent and respectable Democrats. For their benefit, therefore, another "dodge" has to be put in force.

In 1868, to deny, then, Mr. GREELEY wrote the obnoxious passages imputed to him. Now, he declares he never wrote them. Somebody else did it. Who? Why, Mr. WHITE, to be sure, to whom, by the way, he yesterday paid the "civil" compliment "you lied." Put the fact as that it was distinctly stated by Gen. GRANT then the civil service reform could not go into effect till detailed rules were adopted, and at the time Mr. BOUTWELL'S letter was written none had been adopted, and there had been no time to enable any to be prepared. So far as Mr. MCCLELLAN was concerned, he was Deputy Collector at Troy. By law his term of office ceased when Mr. MURPHY, his chief, went out of office. Collector ARTHUR chose to appoint some one else.

We publish this morning a "general response" to the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which is of special interest. It is signed by officers and men from nearly every loyal State in the Union, and it is emphatic and pointed in its declarations in favor of the soldiers' old leader and present representative, Gen. GRANT.

The contributions to the Children's Fund continue to come in. The receipts yesterday were $504 25, making the total amount $12,202 30. The organization for relief of sick children—which is an object that must be particularly grateful to all contributors—is now very perfect in the Five, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards. This covers nearly all the "poor Wards," and the remainder will be rapidly cared for.

North Carolina.

Whatever may be the result of the pending election in North Carolina, neither side will be able to say that it underrated the importance of the contest. The Republicans have openly avowed their opinion that, should they lose North Carolina, it would be a considerable blow to their cause. Senator WILSON declared in one of his recent speeches:

"I say in all frankness to gentlemen supporting the Democratic ticket that if they can carry North Carolina at this election, they will impose upon the Republican Party a difficult task to maintain their control of the Government of the United States."

If the Republicans are beaten, it will not be because they have overlooked the importance of gaining a victory.

On the other hand, the Democrats, with a false flag and a renegade Republican at their head, have strained every nerve to carry the State. Their speakers have been despatched to every part of it, and now—very naturally taking a leaf out of the book of their Tammany allies in New-York—they are sending some experienced ballot-box stuffers to North Carolina. For these operators, however, our Republican friends will be on the look-out. They may cheat us in this City next November—though we shall try to prevent them doing that; but they will not find their work cut and dried for them in North Carolina. An account of two of ETHAN ALLEN'S agents will be found in another column. The Greeley managers seem to have a positive genius for picking out all the scamps in the Union.

This is the first State election since the shameless bargain was entered into between GREELEY and the Democrats, and everybody will be interested in getting a practical proof of the opinions really entertained by the people toward it. There is no doubt whatever, in our minds, as to what the verdict will be. A fair, honest, unadulterated Democratic ticket would have stood a much better chance of success than this mongrel combination. GREELEY is trying to cheat the Democrats, and the Democrats are trying to cheat him, and both are trying to cheat the people. It is a game of "diamond cut diamond," all round, and the longer the game goes on, the less do people like the look of it. Moreover, in North Carolina there is the colored vote to deal with, and although the Democracy and their candidate have made tremendous efforts to "talk over" the freedmen, yet they are obliged to own that they have utterly failed. Every day the *Tribune* has been crying out to the colored people: "HORACE GREELEY'S your friend, not GRANT"—just as the Punch and Judy showman was anxious to impress upon the mind of little Mell that he, Codler, was her only friend, not his "pardner," Short. But the negro is not so easily bamboozled. He knows very well to which party he owes his liberty, and he is not going to vote for the Democrats, even though they *have* managed to put HORACE GREELEY at their head as a blind.

The Greeley organ is, of course, much shocked at this obstinacy of the "ignorant negro," as it calls the freedman. He is stupid, foolish, does not know the difference between a million and a thousand, is altogether in a frightful state of backwardness—so says the organ of H. G. It has not quite so high an opinion of its colored friend as it had a year or two back. But upon the whole, the said colored man seems to have a pretty sharp eye for his own interests, and to know the difference between a hawk and a hand-saw. Our correspondent told us a story the other day illustrative of the acuteness of "Sambo" in detecting the real issue of the present contest, so far as *his* interests are concerned. A very similar narrative is published in the *Herald*—a Greeley paper, whose correspondents, (judging from the following conversation,) act as active canvassers for GREELEY. We quote from its North Carolina letter, published yesterday:

"As an instance, I give a specimen interview with a genuine but rather intelligent negro:

'Well, John, who are you going to vote for this time?'

'Is 'spose to vote de 'publican ticket straight out, I is.'

'Who will you vote for for President?'

'Gen. GRANT, and de other man, what's his name—GRANT and COLFAX.'

'GRANT and WILSON, you mean?'

'No, Sah; I votes de old ticket, I does?'

'Why don't you vote for HORACE GREELEY?'

'Don't know nothin' 'bout dat man. He ain't no great friend of de colored people when dese votes white votes vote for him.'

'But he's your friend, and always has been.'

'No, Sah. Dere's no tellin' what he will do when he gets to be President. I hear 'em say he is gwine to pay dese people for all de niggers what got freed, and den gut de balance back in slavery.'

'Who told you that?'

'Never mind, Sah. I hearn it. I votes for Gen. GRANT, de man what got us free, what I knows I can 'pend on.'

'Has whoever told you that meant to deceive you.'

A New Mammoth Cave.

What with the sublime Yosemite Valley, the wonders of the Yellowstone region, and the thousand and one minor curiosities that a restless people in a vast new continent are constantly bringing to light, America is becoming as noted for natural as for political and social phenomena. The freshest sensation in this field is the discovery of a new "Mammoth Cave" in Kentucky. It is close to a place called "Split Rocks," in Boone County, and is causing much excitement, not only on its own account, but because of what has been found in it. The local papers say that the neighborhood has been a resort for picnics for years; and yet, until July 18, ult., it had remained entirely unknown. Unknown, that is, to the world, although certain individuals, at various times past, have made their way in there. The cave, so far as explored, is said to be more than two miles long, and it contains single chambers no less than 100 feet in length by 40 in width and 20 in height. Limestone forms the entrance and generally the sides of the cave, while the roof consists of a kind of heavy shale. The walls are often incrusted with iron and manganese, interspersed with shining crystals of gypsum. Pendent from the ceiling are beautiful stalactites, the growth of ages; and these, in some of the halls, extend quite to the floor, thus constituting imposing ranges of columns. It is probable that most interesting accounts will soon be made public of articles found in the cave. Already arrow-heads, tomahawks, and other utensils, bearing marks of the hand of the red man, have been discovered, and there is strong probability that further researches will add largely to the relics thus at the outset stumbled upon.

On the 16th of July, the exploration was of an extremely limited character, and it ended very soon. Three boys, rambling hard by, hit upon the door, which nature has apparently done her best to conceal. This door is within a quarter of a mile of the Ohio River, and in size is some four feet square. It is, however, so hidden by the lay of the land, and by rocks and shrubbery, that it becomes intelligible, on examination, how the cave should have remained so long unknown. The three young discoverers got lamps and managed to penetrate into the chamber. So, indeed, they did, but only for some twenty feet. There they met that which barred their further passage as effectually as the most jealous gnome could have desired. This sentinel was a dead body, from which, according to physicians who have since examined it, life must have been extinct for more than a year. The estimate is confirmed by a paper found on the corpse, and which, according to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, runs as follows:

I have found a hiding-place from man, but God's arm follows me even here. I murdered BENJAMIN WATKINS, and am dying now. God forgive me, and have mercy on MY SOUL! I die by my own hand. (SIGNED) ANTONIO HARPE.

Opinions naturally differ about the truth of this statement. It is not lessened by the fact that an unknown enemy man is reported to have been wandering in the neighborhood two years ago. The authority we cite states that the Chief of Police of New-York City has been notified of the event, and the story will, therefore, no doubt be thoroughly sifted.

Difficult as it may be to get at positive conclusions on this point, it will be still more so to arrive at more than plausible theory regarding other human remains found in the cave further on. These are skeletons, pronounced to be those of white men, and which were discovered in certain small chambers near the furthest place yet explored. The popular belief on the spot is, that the remains are those of the historical Laughery massacre. This took place in 1781. A company of Virginian soldiers were passing down the Ohio, under command of Capt. SEPTIMUS LAUGHERY. By some ingenious trick, a large band of Indians managed to decoy the white men to the shore, where they were set upon, and, as was at first supposed, all slain. The point of disembarkation was known to be close by the cave, partly through signs of the struggle, afterward seen, and partly through subsequent statements of the Indians themselves. But the troops had abundant provisions and ammunition, and it is conjectured that, pressed by superior numbers, and cut off from the shore, they may have chanced upon the cave and retreated to it as a stronghold. A few men, well armed, could hold its narrow mouth against far superior numbers, and it is not unreasonable to suppose, granting the previous premises, that the Indians may have undertaken to starve out the garrison by a siege. The probabilities of such a story are increased by the fact that plenty of cold, sweet water runs through the cave, so that thirst would not be among the ills that men shut up there would have to endure. Whatever the truth of the matter, the finding of these remains has added greatly to the fame of the new cave which, for the time at least, bids fair to eclipse the attractions of its far-famed rival, the Mammoth Cave, in Edmonson County, not far away. According to the letter-writer we have quoted, "a stream of excited people are passing in and out of this newly-discovered realm of darkness all day," so that whatever of mystery still lurks in its dim recesses will probably soon be pounced upon and laid bare to the eyes of man.

The Presidency and Its Assessors.

We are impelled to say that the treatment of the President and his Administration by the self-styled "independent Republican Press" has for months been ungenerous and unjust. We have had greater Presidents than Gen. GRANT, but scarcely one who less deserved the running fire of invidious carrying and fault-finding to which he has been subjected by those "independent" oracles. We will instance the San Domingo and the Kuklux topics to illustrate our meaning.

San Domingo, through its only rulers, sought our Government, and preferred annexation. The President gave no encouragement, till after an interval of months the proffer was renewed, and action upon it urgently solicited. Then the President looked carefully into the matter, and decided that our country's well-being would be promoted by our acceptance of BABE'S proposition. Perhaps this was an error of judgment, though we cannot so regard it. Had he decided differently, we believe the President would have been far more vehemently assailed than he has been. Just consider what a Democratic howl would have gone up if, after we had offered so many millions for Cuba, Gen. GRANT had refused to accept San Domingo virtually for nothing.

Then as to the Kuklux legislation, and all Executive action touching thereto or based thereon, we hold the Administration most unfairly treated by most of the "independents." The President is bound by a solemn oath to support the Constitution, enforce the laws and protect the rights and liberties of the people.

Such are the convictions that compel us to say, as we feel, that the "independent" Press treats the Administration harshly, cautiously, unjustly. We would fain induce its conductors to reconsider and modify their course. They may fancy that they are only disparaging and weakening Gen. GRANT, but they are in fact undermining and subverting the Republican Party.

—The above is almost strong enough to have appeared as an "organ." In reality, it is an editorial article from the *Tribune* of May 5, 1871, little more than a year ago. Was Mr. GREELEY telling the truth then, or is he telling it now? Which is it, Professor?

The Chautauqua Revels.

As soon as Mr. GREELEY was nominated at Cincinnati, he went off to Chautauqua, followed by the reporters of the Sunday *Mercury*, *Herald* and *Sun*, and there mounted a fence and commenced wood-chopping,—in order to keep up the "simple farmer" part, from which so much was expected this election. On every succeeding Saturday, the same performance was repeated, and long accounts of the pastoral scene were published in all the papers—without one word of protest from Mr. GREELEY. Indeed, why should he protest? The whole thing was got up as a piece of electioneering buncombe, and the widest possible publicity was desired for it, or else the reporters would not have been allowed there.

Last Saturday, one of our reporters went to this Westchester Arcadia, and brought back a narrative which alarmed GREELEY'S managers. The notorious JIM ASHLEY and Mr. GREELEY entered into a very coarse kind of conversation about the Indians, in which a great many unfeeling and vulgar remarks were made, and a title of the Hebrew faith was turned into ridicule. There was great indignation expressed among the Hebrews when this became known, and the Democratic managers saw that their candidate would soon give the last blow to his fast-failing cause if this sort of thing were allowed to continue. So, under pretence of fear of the Ku Klux system, a notice is hoisted up in Mr. GREELEY'S official journal stating that there will be no more public wood-chopping at Chautauqua.

This is all very well for the candidate's paper to speak of these Saturday meetings as private, in the last degree ridiculous. Let anybody look at the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *World* or *Sun* on any Sunday and Monday for weeks past, and he will find long and elaborate accounts of Mr. GREELEY'S proceedings. It is now said, by his organ:

"No reporter was ever carried by Mr. GREELEY to Chautauqua, there to labor in his cellar; although one or two who have asked leave to do so have been told they would be welcome, but not to "catalogue" the guests nor report their private conversations."

Then why were the guests "catalogued" week after week in all the newspapers, including GREELEY'S own? Of course we followed the general example—were we to be left out in the cold, and not be allowed to publish the news about the Democratic candidate? No, no. When we saw the following list of guests in the *Tribune* of June 15, we determined to be there, too, and we had a right to send a reporter to that or any other disgusting gathering. If we have been the means of bringing the factory to a close, GREELEY'S managers ought to thank us. TILTON, HARPER, JIM ASHLEY, and all the rest of them will no longer cut their gold spittoon under the greenwood tree, but, on the other hand, there will be no more damaging exposures of GREELEY'S "Indian policy."

The following is part of the "catalogue" of guests from the *Tribune* of the date just mentioned: Ex-Gov. *B. Magoffin*, Judge *Reese*, of Texas, late Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy; Ex-Senator *W. M. Gwinn*, Col. *Anderson*, *George N. Sanders*, &c., &c.

Who would have thought there could be any harm in "cataloguing" the guests when the Greeley organ set up all the example?

MINOR TOPICS.

Has the spirit of Capt. KIDD come back to watch over his threatened treasures; or is what was shall we account for the late active revival of piracy on Metropolitan waters? No less than three well-defined cases of rank buccaneering have figured in the Police reports within a week. Now it is a mysterious boat, low, rakish, and black of course, that hovers off the pleasant village of Greenwich, much wondered at by the pleasant villagers, until midnight explains the reason of its presence in an ineffectual attempt to storm a warehouse by the water-side. Next, we have a night attack on a peaceful canal-boat, beaten off by the valiant Captain with great slaughter; and finally, a fancy is captured in mid-stream, and plundered of the ferry-master's returns for the day. The last outrage honors us all most nearly, as least those of us who dwell across the river. The chance that in returning from theatre or opera, one will be captured on the ferry-boat by bloody-minded pirates, and made to walk the plank, or swung from the yard-arm, is not pleasant to contemplate. Piracy, after all, is more entertaining in romance than in reality, and the Harbor Police would do well to look after these bold buccaneers, or rather to look for them. Looking after, they seem thoroughly to have tried, with only indifferent success.

If anything could stimulate the ardor of our nascent Rifle Association, it would be reading the pleasant accounts given in the English papers of the success of their British prototype at Wimbledon. To give a practical idea of it to the New-York reader, it appears to be a sort of annual Seventh Regiment Encampment, with all the fun and frolic, and the addition of a great deal of solid work, in the most useful accomplishment of the soldier. Some of the scores made at Wimbledon are really marvelous. To make 48 points out of a possible 48 at 200 yards, as was done by Sergeant TURNBULL, of Canada, is not bad shooting for even a Canadian marksman. Another contestant scored seven consecutive bulls-eyes at 500 yards, on one day, and on the next, at the same distance, six consecutive bulls-eyes and a centre. How many of our riflemen can equal that? It may be noted that HUNSBURY, the young University man who last year won the Queen's Prize, seems to have a fair chance of again carrying off the trophy. Last year, at the preliminary ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, his total score was 93, the highest being 97. This year it is 49, the highest being 50. It is the long-range shooting, generally, which decides the contest.

As we suggested the other day, the college regatta has again proved a surprise, and a very disagreeable one, it may be imagined, to both Yale and Harvard. The former especially seeming to lose out of a field of six may well go back in grief and tribulation. If, as has been suggested, the ill-luck of Yale's thorough beating came from her defective stroke, why do not those Boatmen of the oar salesmen at least send fatal arrow? The great mistake of Yale and Harvard both has been an over-confidence bordering on presumption, which has led them to stick doggedly to their own pet theories of style and training, and to despise the aid of a professional coach. One effect of this independence is seen in their complete defeat at the hands of a crew almost without experience, but which had profited by the advice and care of a first-class oarsman and trainer. In fact is is to be remarked that the three crews which, all things considered, cut the best figure in the race were precisely those which had been thoroughly coached by experienced mentors. If Harvard had been as wise, she might have been saved the ignominy of a second beating by a "fresh water" crew. It was the same fearless self-reliance, which in the International College race, lost the Americans all the advantages of professional experience of which their more practiced rivals gladly availed themselves. Perhaps the lesson will at last be taken to heart, to the general improvement of all new amateur organizations. One thing is certain. The success of the open collegiate regatta is now assured, and next year will see perhaps a field double the size of this one. We renew the hope that New-York City and State may then be worthily represented.

A story comes from Paris recalling EDGAR POE'S tales of horror. One version, briefly, is certain MARIE F. came home, accompanied by a man. Presently she went to a saloon, saying she had companions wanted drink, and did some with cold bromine, with which she destroyed to her appearance. About midnight, the bell which is connected in the front door, inside, and communicates with the porter's cabin, rang for him to pull back the latch, which he accordingly drew back. On Monday and Tuesday, in absence of MARIE'S mother on her own topic, she called at the house, but was told that without results. Visitors on last story: Two dressed men in the room was empty, the other half filled with a strongly odoriferous greenish liquor. *Herald* has by dead has foreign parent, for which she had refused one hundred dollars. Two most remarkable points in this tale in the 19th century which has occurred in this district within two months. It naturally allows time to the surmise that some monster settles his scores in this manner.

It is a whimsical, if not a creditable fact, that there have been violent personal quarrels this year, threatening in some instances almost to come to blows, in nearly every European Legislative Assembly. This has been twice so in the case at Rome, repeatedly in Paris, more than once in the British House of Commons—the famous "cock-crowing" scene exhibiting one scenario of the sort; and the fever has even extended to the solemn and habit-contented House of Lords. A little more ridiculous than that lately ventured upon by the *Observer* of Quite have a whimsical effect in the imposing Upper Parliament Gentlemen. One of Punch's comical cartoons represents a Donkey refusing from the Chamber, with the inscription on that and a black eye. His wife exclaims, "What, another interpellation to-day!" We do not wonder that some Frenchmen, in bitterness of heart, say that if their troops had fought in the field as well as their representatives fight in the Chamber, France would not now be left naked to her enemies.

A gentleman lately from China has visited and conversed with the Chinese shoe-makers at North Adams, Mass., and has communicated some of their views to the Boston Press. One, on being asked if he was not going to marry a Yankee wife, and become a family man and a citizen of North Adams, promptly made response in the negative. "No, in the first place, I am not smart enough, and in the next place I could not buy dresses enough to satisfy the demands of fashion." This prudent observation launched forthwith professional discussion, and asserted that the habit of Chinese women, in pinching their feet was not half so absurd as the practice of American ladies in squeezing their waists "until their heart found refuge in their alimentary canal." Notwithstanding this criticism, the Chinese and their visitor got on very comfortably together, and parted on terms of mutual kindliness and satisfaction.

It any leader has any doubt as to the political bias of the Associated Press telegraph reports, let him read them carefully as they appear in the Post and Tribune, and then compare them with the telegraphic correspondence in the employ of the Western Associated Press, but, of course, depends for its news on the New-York Press, which just now, is condensed, with rare exceptions, in the interests of the Tammany Liberal candidates, Potter and Mott.

This is but a sample of the falsehoods about The General Agent of the Associated Press is Anti-Greeley and Anti-Democratic, and Pro-Grant; while the NEW-YORK TIMES, with the *Herald* and *Express*, make up the Executive Committee of the New-York Association. Partisanship is carefully eschewed in receiving or sending news.—*New-York Express.*

Without at this moment entering into the above discussion, we may say that the remarks of the *Express* as to the Executive Committee of the Associated Press may be technically correct, but as this moment they are calculated to create a false impression. The TIMES takes no part in the direction of the Association, owing to the temporary absence of its publisher. The Executive Committee is, therefore, in the hands of gentlemen favorable to the "Tammany Liberal candidates," as the Pittsburg *Mail* says.

A Merchant Democrat on Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If another ounce were needed to break the back of the Democratic ass, which has taken the saddle of Horace Greeley upon its back, I think the last letter of acceptance must have done the business. He tells us plainly that he regards himself as the nominee of the "Cincinnati Convention;" that we (Democrats) "preferred next the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us (corrupted, Radicals) in the support of Adams or Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known." That is, Mr. Greeley tells us very plainly that he considers his adoption by the Baltimore Convention more as a thing of force than of choice, and he then says: "I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati"—the maniac of all which is that Mr. Greeley regards the small and fiery faction of scoffers who met at Cincinnati (a faction so insignificant in numbers that the Republican Party could well afford to treat it with contempt) as his kith, and the Democratic Party as nothing but its tail. He is really the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, and the great Democratic Party only comes in to give a subordinate boost to the little scrubbed faction.

But while he tells us Democrats that he does not feel himself in the least indebted to us for his nomination, he rejoices that we have given up Democracy as dead and gone. Henceforth, he says, the Democratic Party must stand even with the countries he has always maintained. His language is: "Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another." That is, Jeffersonian Democracy has shaken hands with Horace Greeley Radicalism, and are henceforth to be one and the same thing. Greeley believes that the Democratic Party and all its time-honored principles are defunct; and he may well think so, if there is nothing left of Democracy but that intellectual and moral clock which was represented at the Baltimore Convention. That Convention sold the party for less than Judas Iscariot got for betraying his Master. But the election will show that the honest masses of the party will not confirm the infamous bargain. Those who put their intellect and the best characters for will be whipped in and made bitterly to bow down to the Greeley calf nor go to the once honored place of Democracy; but there are a vast number of honest and intelligent Democrats who can just as soon vote to vote for Grant as for Greeley. They look upon a Democratic vote for Greeley as a vote to disband the Democratic party. This is the same as the removal of Horace Greeley and John Brown-fire-eating ridiculous. I am of that number myself; and, while sincerely mourning, my interest in the cause of pure Democracy is so great that I should be willing to adopt the following question: "Would it be the greatest calamity to the Democratic Party of the country, the election of Greeley or Grant?" I honestly believe the election of Greeley would, and I am prepared to give the reasons for my belief. And this I know to be the opinion of a great number of intelligent Democrats. Indeed, the thinking force of the party does not accept the surrender. The substance that does evil has gone over; but there is a strong and powerful minority which will not follow. But it is distressing, almost appalling, to the intelligent Democrat to think of the number of deserters to the Cincinnati Convention who have abandoned their principles at the command of a convention which, in their inmost hearts, I know they despise. How many of these have told me that they never would, under any circumstances, support the platform and nominees of the Cincinnati Convention! Yet they have now gone over deserters. In my presence that is some respects they considered the Cincinnati platform, in a Democratic point of view, at least, worse than the Philadelphia platform. On what grounds that is not discovering to human nature but it is accounted for their seemingly miraculous change? If their own heart does not tell them, I shall not attempt to lower my admiration of human nature.

JEFFERSON.

New-York, Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Large Republican Meeting at Fayetteville Yesterday.

Brilliant and Able Speech of Mr. Frederick Douglass.

The Steps and Struggles by which Human Freedom was Asserted.

State Rights Without Slavery Illogical and Unnecessary.

Greeley of Today and Greeley the Friend of Freedom, Contrasted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24.—This afternoon Secretary Delano spoke at Fayetteville, delivering a powerful speech. He was followed by Gen. L. C. Toney, of this city, who made an excellent address. One of the most remarkable speeches of the campaign was delivered here this evening before a large audience, in Metropolitan Hall, by Frederick Douglass. He was introduced by Hon. Samuel F. Phillips.

SPEECH OF MR. SMITH, OF WASHINGTON.

He was preceded by Mr. Smith, colored, from Washington, who began by saying that from what they had seen of the colored men along the route, since entering the State, it seemed almost unnecessary to say anything to all those men had shown very clearly that they knew their whole duty and would do it. He then delivered a short eulogy on Grant and counselled the colored men that the privilege of liberty was to do right. They had the choice in the coming election between Grant, a Republican, and Greeley, a Democrat. The colored men had known him for thirty years as a Radical, but the Greeley of today is not the man of that era. Formerly his associates were Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, but he left all these at Cincinnati and got further from them at Baltimore, and every day his name remains at the Democratic mast-head he gets further from them. Grant, on the other hand, remains true to the principles of liberty, peace and the prosperity of the whole country. He warned his hearers not to be deceived by the blandishments of the Democracy into accepting the Cincinnati platform.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' SPEECH.

Mr. Douglass followed in a masterly oration, which he began by saying he confessed to great embarrassment in appearing before the audience. The questions involved in the present contest has been so frequently discussed that he was in danger of reputation. His voice also was gone, but he came here as an American citizen having common responsibilities and common duties with them all, to discuss what were their duties. He sketched his class life, after which he said the world has made progress since then, but it so happens that every step in most disputed ways upward costs terribly, even in matters of consequence, and he drew a vivid picture of the long religious wars in Europe. But finally freedom was secured by the establishment of the Dutch Republic out of which our Republic sprang. In all this but one step had been gained, the right to worship God according to the individual conscience. Then came the simple proposition, "Every man is himself;" but it had to be fought about. Just for that this nation was divided at its centre, and to establish this proposition cost billions of treasure and tens of thousands of precious lives. The downfall of slavery was portrayed with power, and he gave a sketch of the removal of this shame. We have made great progress, but some progress yet remains to be made, especially by the blacks. Two hundred years ago a minister in Jamaica found it necessary to write a book to prove that the negro could be baptized; but he can now not only be baptized but vote and hold office. The relations between the white and colored citizens as now the great commanding question of the hour. He had never hated the slave-holder while hating slavery. The old questions which had long divided the people yet remain, only they came up in a new form, like the serpent in a new guise. The duty of the whites was to first find out what was necessary to quiet the South while slavery existed, which was the denial of free speech, which was proper, as then free speech could not be tolerated. But the moment slavery is abolished, the base line is freedom, and the rule of wisdom is free speech. Then the doctrine of State rights was necessary, as there was something peculiar which the local Governments could better protect; but this was now changed, and general Government is the best. In the old time education was necessarily denied, but now it is as essential as it was then dangerous. The inferiority of the negro is not denied, but it can be removed. Centuries ago white men could be seen wearing collars bearing the names of their owners. Then they were slaves and down. Now the negroes are down, and it is the duty of all good citizens to help them up. There is nothing in the cry of "negro supremacy," for the idea that five millions can control forty millions of superior beings is absurd. What is wanted after ten years of blood, fire and fury is peace, security and quiet, and this can be gained only by the election of Ulysses S. Grant, the clear-headed, clear-eyed man who does not turn with every whiff of wind. Greeley is inconsistent and uncertain, so that we don't know today what he will do to-morrow. The speaker would like to vote for him, and would vote for him, if he was only certain which Greeley it would elect—him of today, or the Abolitionist of thirty years' devotion to human enfranchisement. Because of this uncertainty it is the duty of all true friends of liberty to vote for Grant. And especially is it the duty of all such in North Carolina to vote the Republican State ticket on the 1st of August, as thereby they can assure the continuance during the next four years of that stability, and devotion to the highest and best interests of mankind, which have marked the present Administration. The speaker concluded his admirable speech with a denial that the Republican Party is seeking social equality for the negro, or that the negro asks it. That is something no Legislature ever attempted, and never will. All that is demanded is civil equality.

At the conclusion, Mr. Dunbar asked the crowd to follow him in giving three cheers, which they did with tremendous effect, and the meeting then dispersed. There were many of the most respectable white citizens of the city present, and the greatest unity prevailed in the proceedings.

R. C.

General View of the Situation—A Look at the Congressional District—Expectations of the Republicans.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, July 23.

After ten days of constant canvassing I have succeeded in traversing all portions of the Old North State except the extreme western section, where railroads do not penetrate and mountains do intervene, and which I have not attempted to visit for the reason that a correspondent would be public the patience of a stone by urging his enemy that of course as a duty bound; he might collect a number of valuable and interesting matter, but it would occupy so many days in reaching New-York that it would not arrive until after the election, and would consequently be worthless. Therefore I turned my face this way, and having since that visited that region, I will be enabled the better to form an intelligent opinion of the political situation.

Unfortunately information that has already been published in the columns of THE TIMES has rendered it unnecessary for me to enter into any detailed statistics of the political condition of the State. I feel confident that I am prepared to write intelligently and impartially on the probable result of the pending contest.

A CONCESSION.

Before this letter is published an utterance as impressive may be anticipated to give such facts as would show the philosophy of the campaign, which I suggest in the end to scatter in the compendium, that while all the negroes and all the whites who were Unionists during the war, as well as those who being thorough Confederates during that period heartily acquiesced in its results, are for Grant. All of those who were intent on disunion, and who, since the war, have been, and still are, bitterly opposed to the pacification of the country upon the basis of the equality of all men before the law, are heartily for Greeley. I find, upon more extended observation in different portions of the State, that this condemnation of the situation must be corrected in one important particular. All of the reconstructed are not for Greeley, and I must do the Tribune philosopher the justice to say that the Kuklux of the State and thousands of the most bitter Democrats will not vote for him under any possible contingency. He will doubtless be proud of the fact, and Gen. Grant is entitled to the same congratulation, as those men will not vote for him either, and they are looking to Louisville for a candidate to stamp. To them nothing good can come out of the Republican Kenneth, and Greeley has committed the heinous offense of having been an advocate of liberty and equality, but God, Grant has been guilty of the unpardonable sin of "reconstruction" when he voted. They do not accept the results of the war; they yet believe that is eventually a white man's Government, and the whole issue will be to secure the Republican Party. Not to get the votes of these men ought to be a supreme satisfaction to Mr. Greeley, notwithstanding their refusal to vote for him makes it impossible for him to receive the electoral votes upon which he so confidently counted, and, of course, destroys his last chance for the Presidency, for my information is that the same feeling pervades all the States which were in rebellion, even to Virginia, which many well informed persons think is sure for Grant, because of the apathy of these malcontents. This is a high compliment, which Mr. Greeley did not expect as a result of the deathbed marriage, and he will doubtless appreciate it.

THE KUKLUX TO VOTE FOR MERRIMON.

While the rebellion against expediency within the Democratic ranks will undoubtedly have great effect in swelling the majority for Gen. Grant in North Carolina in November, I can yet see no reason to believe that it will help us any in the August election. All of this class with whom I talked declared that while they would never vote for Greeley, they would vote for Merrimon, the Democratic candidate for Governor, for the reason that they could thus do something to rid the State of "—— carpet-baggers and niggers," as they call our colored citizens and Northern men who have come here as bona fide settlers, for no other class of immigrants are now knit here. Therefore my previous estimates as to the result on the 1st inst. must remain undisturbed, and lest some doubter may see in this confession hope for the enemy, it may be well to state broadly the undeniable fact that ever since the war North Carolina, on a full and fair vote, has been one of the most reliable Republican States in the Union. Admitting this, as it must be, and taking into consideration the fact that there is to be a fair and fair vote, and that there are not a hundred men white and black in the State who have heretofore been known as Republicans who will vote in the Greeley interest, and it is difficult to see how the Republicans are to escape a sweeping victory.

COMFORT FOR THE DOUBTING.

But in order that the knees of the weak may be made strong, and the prophecy justified, it is necessary to look at the State somewhat in detail, and consider some of the chief reasons for its present political conditions. Beginning at the north-east, in the First Congressional District, where O. L. Cobb is the Republican candidate for Representative, and W. M. Carter the Democratic, the chances are found entirely with the former. The district is composed of the Counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Perquimans, Bertie, Martin, Pitt, Beaufort, Pamlico, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare and Hyde, with a voting population of 36,185. For the reason that more encouragement can be found in the figures, it is the custom of the Democracy to attempt to forecast the future by drawing probabilities from the vote of 1870, but nothing could be more absurd. At that time the Kuklux had control of the State, the Republicans were dismayed and demoralized, and many either stayed away from the polls or voted the Democratic ticket as a means of self-protection. Nothing of this kind affected the election of last year, and it cannot be disputed that the vote against a Constitutional Convention was wholly Republican, and that for it entirely Democratic. The Democracy rotting control of the Legislature, naturally sought to destroy the present admirable State Constitution, which lodges all power with the people, and as they could only do it by the calling of a Constitutional Convention by popular vote, they were forced to an issue, the result of which showed how thoroughly the State is Republican on a fair vote. It is claimed, indeed, that on this occasion many Democrats voted with the Republicans, but there is no evidence that a single one of those virulent Democrats who are supporting Merrimon did so; and it would be so unnatural that there is no ground for believing that they did. The plain fact is that the true comparison is with the vote of 1871, and that the Republican vote this year will be largely in excess of that of last by accessions from the hitherto dormant vote; I have circumstantial evidence as to the latter which makes it impossible to doubt it.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Applying then this correct test to the First District, and what is the result? The Republican majority in the counties composing the district was 1,718, and the election of O. L. Cobb is thus made certain. The Second District, where Hon. C. R. Thomas, the present member, is the Republican candidate for Congress, and J. L. Kitchen is the Democratic, is composed of the Counties of Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Wilson, Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones and Craven. In making the new apportionment the Democrats took all the counties having a large negro vote and strung them together, with the consequence of making the district stretch through the entire State from north to south, and giving an immense Republican majority last year of 9,678. The Third District, composed of the Counties of Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Hartnett, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Moore, Carteret, gave a Republican majority last year of 1,372, so that Hall McKay, who is the Republican candidate for Congress, is certain of an election. The Fourth District has the Counties of Johnston, Wake, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Franklin, and Nash, with a Republican majority last year of 1,151, and William A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, who is the Republican candidate, is so much more strongest than his party that his election is deemed certain by 1,500 majority. The Fifth District has the Counties of Randolph, Davidson, Guilford, Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham and Stokes. In these there was a Democratic majority last year of 34, but Hon. Thomas Settle, who was the President of the Philadelphia Convention, the Republican candidate, is so extremely popular that his election is conceded, and the best informed of his friends deem a majority of 500 for him. The Sixth District is composed of Robeson, Montgomery, Richmond, Alexander, Stanley, Cleveland, Wilkes, Surrey, Lincoln, Catawba, and Mecklenburg, and gave a Democratic majority last year of 2,107, and it is estimated that the majority will be about the same this year. Hamil very, however, the Republican candidate for the election of O. H. Dockery, the Republican candidate, that our party may be in the event of the election and most popular man in the State, and he will be returned by a handsome majority whether in the contest.

Democratic Expectations.

Controller Green will say today, through the Gov. Fayetteville, on the heat of the 4th inst. and secure all the electoral vote in the State. Gen. Grant will speak at Salisbury on the 29th inst., and at Greensboro on July 30th inst., whereupon he will go to Asheville.

NOT FOR GREELEY.

Ex-Judge Chester, Secretary from the New Tennessee General Committee—Reasons for His Course.

Ex-Judge Chester, Secretary of the Democratic General Committee, tendered the following letter of resignation to the Chairman:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to resign my position as a member of the Democratic General Committee. My reasons are contained in the following letter addressed to the Democratic Committee:

HENRY Democratic Electoral ticket and second convention, having never throughout a long life voted for an Anti-Democratic candidate for the Presidency, I felt grieved, and, I may say, shocked, at the disgrace and humiliation by which the supposed secession and treachery of the Tammany Ring compromised the party, brought reproach on our country and its political institutions, and was rapidly approaching the confiscation of all property within the limits of the City. When I supposed that, by the uprising of the people on the 8th of November last, the wretches who composed this band of robbers were completely crushed and subdued, and would henceforth be powerless, I thought a good opportunity presented itself for a reorganization of all the Committees and machinery of the party, and I consented to become a member for 1872, of the General Committee, and was elected a delegate from the Eighteenth Assembly District in which I reside. The Democratic Convention assembled, and I thought presented a new and effectual method for the formation and restoration of primary elections was devised and adopted; and a new General Committee was elected, composed of delegates from every Assembly District in the City. Everything seemed to promise well for the party, and still more important, for the interests of the whole people of the country. But I soon perceived that the old leaven was beginning little by little, to leaven the whole lump, and that the sinister intermeddling of the Sweeneys, the Genets, the Tweeds, the Halls, the Brennans, and the Hoffmans, became manifest to the fullest comprehension. Over the shadow of Morrissey, of unenviable pugilistic renown, could be seen, in the distance, by the way of unavoidable as his reputation is, if I were driven by a deplorable necessity to make a choice. I would prefer it to that of many of the previously-named persons; for I do not think he ever betrayed, or ever connived with those who betrayed, a private or public trust. The game from now on, the nefarious brotherhood succeeded with their wicked schemes; Tammany was soon brought back into the slough of corruption, and a conspiracy to nominate Horace Greeley as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency was consummated. Horace Greeley as Democratic candidate for the Presidency is, as for the office of a constable, I believe if he succeeded, by any possible chance, in being elected to the latter office, he would use all the power and opportunity it gave him in molesting primary elections and Democratic gatherings in general. From the date of the first Presidential term when Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton contended, in relation to the fundamental principles of a Government suitable for young America, down to the present time, it would be impossible to find, after the most diligent search in any nook, corner, hamlet, village or city of the land, any man more undemocratic—any man cherishing in his heart of hearts a more bitter moral abhorrence of Democracy than this self same Horace Greeley. Though displaying ability at the editorial desk, to which, if wise, he would have confined himself, he appears to be incapable of comprehending the nature and true tendency of Democratic institutions. He has always maintained that a Government ought to interfere with every one and everything, and put a stop to every evil under the sun. Under such delusion he has frantically, during his whole career, advocated the abomination that is amusingly called "protection." Protection! the protection "that wolves give to sheep." This ridiculous nonsense, which the nation has had to endure for a long series of years, is in a great measure, the work of Horace Greeley. This "protection" is, to my mind, as clearly unconstitutional as it is opposed to the first principles of economical science. It is not my purpose here to indulge in any argument on the subject; but can any one in Democratic belief think that the framers of the Constitution and those who adopted it intended to authorize Congress to impose duties on imports for any other purpose than simply and exclusively to provide a revenue for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Government? Congress has just as much authority, under the Constitution, to tax one man's property a specified amount directly, and transfer the proceeds to the pockets of the manufacturers, or of any other portion of the population, for the purpose of what Horace Greeley calls "protection." Yet the man who has been all his life defying the plain teachings of the Constitution to this respect, and of its Democratic commentators, is now, by inadvertence and fraud, the candidate of the great Democratic Party of the Union. I deny, however, that he is truly the candidate of that party, but he is the candidate of the leeches, who, with the hope of renewed power and plunder, have contrived, for the time, to get control over it. It is a most unholy alliance, a most monstrous association which will end in greater misery to every Democrat who has had any hand or part in it, except, perhaps, those simple souls who are so infatuated as to think that the success of Greeley will continue to the defeat of the Republicans, as they call themselves, and the triumph of Democracy. Converted to the assembling of the Democratic principles is essential to the perpetuity of our institutions and the permanent prosperity of the land. I cannot vote for Horace Greeley, and cannot remain a member of an organization which supports him. The toil of the bell proclaiming his election would sound to my ears as the knell proclaiming the extinction of that which has been the boasting of the world.

Instead of manfully standing up for the ascendancy of Jeffersonian principles, Tammany Hall and the Baltimore Convention, setting up a spurious Democracy, and led astray by delusive notions of expediency, have basely and treacherously abandoned the Democratic organization, which they ought to have spurned from them with indignation. In the words used by the apostle in the Apocalypse in relation to other baneful defections, I would say, "Blowing leather cold nor hot, their candlestick will be removed out of its place." And Tammany Hall, the longest and most majestic temple, the synagogue of Satan, (political), will, I trust, be superseded by an organization, with whatever name, ("what's in a name?") faithfully and tenaciously cherishing and propagating the principles which Thomas Jefferson opposed to the centralizing and oligarchical system advocated by Alexander Hamilton.

With much personal regard, I am truly yours,

THOMAS WM. CLERKE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

A Liberal Who Cannot Support the Pittsburgh Candidates.

No. 237 ADELPHI-STREET, BROOKLYN, July 22, 1872.

Charles H. Hodges, Esq., Secretary:

SIR: Were it not that my name appeared on the list of Liberal Republicans who called the first primary meeting of that organization in the Twentieth Ward at Brooklyn, and that at that meeting I was elected a member of two important committees, I would not address you thus personally.

Mr. Horace Greeley is a man of such nobility of personal character that I consider him worthy of the highest esteem, and as a Liberal Republican my limited influence and services were his. Had the Democratic Party nominated one of their own leading men for the Presidency, I would have admired their pluck, and if successful, gracefully yielded to them the palm of victory. Ever since the formation of the Republican Party, which has saved the country and made it honored among the nations, I have been a Republican, and am unwilling now to intrust it, unjustly and prematurely, to the principles of that party to a man elected by the Democracy, a party which has always been the avowed and bitter enemy of Horace Greeley and Republicanism.

I herewith tender my resignation from membership of the Liberal Republican Association of the Twentieth Ward.

And am, yours respectfully,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26—1 A. M.—The low barometer which had reached Lake Erie on Thursday afternoon has extended rapidly to New-York, with rain on Lake Erie, Ontario, Lake Michigan and the lower lakes eastward to New-York and New-England, and southerly to easterly winds. Partly cloudy weather on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, with southerly winds. Clearing weather in the Mississippi Valley, Upper Missouri, and on the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer and area of cloud and rain on the lower lakes will move rapidly eastward, with southerly to easterly winds, over the Northern, Middle and Eastern States. Clearing weather will prevail in the North-west, the Upper Mississippi Valley and on the Upper Lakes, and extend south-westward to the Ohio Valley and the Lower Lakes by Friday noon. Clear weather will prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with southerly winds.

Billiard Match for $500.

A large crowd of billiardists assembled at Carle, O'Connor's rooms, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, last night, to witness the match game of billiards between Maurice Daly and John Deery. The game was 600 points, French caroms, and the stake was $500 a side. The first part of the game Deery succeeded in scoring 6 points, while Daly only scored one. But the latter took refused the difference. The game was one of the most singular and exciting ever witnessed. Deery at times being 100 points ahead, and at others the former was in the lead. Deery won partly the latter by the narrow margin of 10 points, and shortly before two o'clock this morning he was declared with no takers. At that time the score stood Deery 501, Daly 491. By a series of the most brilliant plays, however, Daly succeeded in passing his opponent's total of 501, and followed it with other large scores and his finishing the game, the score standing—Daly 600, Deery 497. The number of innings was 126. Daly's average was 4, and the time of the game was four hours.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Senator Wilson's Views of the Prospects in North Carolina and Virginia—A Weak Attempt to Bolster up Schurz's Blunders—A Pennsylvanian Candidate for Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Wilson returned from North Carolina this morning, and left to-night for the North. He will go to Massachusetts for a few days, and then take the stump in the Western States. He brings the most confident report from North Carolina. He addressed large and enthusiastic meetings; he did not find a Greeley Republican; the negroes will vote solid for the State Republican ticket; in the November election Grant will get many Democratic votes of old Democrats who prefer him to Greeley. Mr. Wilson goes home feeling thoroughly confident in the favorable result of the election next week. The prospect in Virginia he regards excellent. He thinks it may be carried for Grant, who will poll thousands of Democratic votes.

PREPARATIONS TO BOLSTER SCHURZ'S BLUNDER.

The name of Gen. Pleasonton has been mentioned as one of those whom Mr. Schurz refers to as having attempted a negotiation with him in regard to San Domingo, the basis being the disposition of patronage. There is strong reason to credit the report, and it is likely that the latter partly quoted is from him. This was undoubtedly one of Pleasonton's confidence gabes, which he was playing for a few months, more than a year ago. Whatever proposition he made must have been on his own responsibility. It will be recalled by the country, that he distinguished himself by trying to establish the independence of the Internal Revenue Bureau from the Treasury Department. He represented that it was with the consent and wish of the President that he was opposing Mr. Boutwell before Congress in respect to the repeal of the income tax, but it was afterward decided pretty emphatically that he was acting entirely on his own responsibility. Very likely Mr. Schurz will attempt to bolster his statement up by the aid of Gen. Pleasonton.

A PENNSYLVANIAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

A telegram from Harrisburg, Penn., this evening announces the nomination by the State Central Committee today of Gen. Charles Albright, of Mauch Chunk, as the third candidate for Congress, to represent the State at large. This is regarded here by those who know the new candidate as an exceedingly wise selection. Gen. Albright has made for himself a first-class record during the war as a commander in the field, and having distinguished himself since then in the walks of civil life. He was the first lay delegate from Philadelphia to the Methodist General Conference recently held in Brooklyn, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, at which time he was Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Letters of Travels to Mr. Stanley—An Interesting Narrative from a Man Shut Out of the World for Years—Almost at the Source of the Nile.

LONDON, July 25.—The following communication was received in this City from Dr. Livingstone, by Stanley's mail from Africa, conveying the thanks of the explorer to the editor of the New-York *Herald* for the successful organization of the American Search Expedition:

UJIJI OR TANGANYIKA, }
East Africa, November, 1871. }

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: It is in general somewhat difficult to write to one who we have never seen—it feels so much like addressing an abstract idea—but the presence of your representative, Mr. H. M. Stanley, in this distant region, takes away the strangeness; and could otherwise have felt, and the assistance he has rendered me in many ways is of such a character that I cannot express my thanks in adequate terms. Your kindness in sending him, and the lest of the four becomes, at no great distance off, a large river. Two of these run north to Bayre, Lapore, and Lourraine, and two run south into inner Ethiopia, as the Hamhat or Upper Zambezi, and the Lualaba, and are not the sources of the Nile mentioned by the Secretary of Minerva, in the City of Saïs, to Herodotus. I have heard of them so often, and at great distances off, that I cannot doubt their existence, and in spite of the sore looking for home that seizes me every time I think of my family, I wish to finish up by their rediscovery.

Five hundred pounds' worth of goods have again unaccountably been intrusted to slaves, and have been over a year on the way, instead of four months. I must go where they fix at your expense, are I can put the natural question to my work.

And if my disclosures regarding the terrible Ujiiian slavery prevail; next to the suppression of the east coast-slave trade I shall regard that as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together. Now that you have done with domestic slavery forever, lend us your powerful aid toward this great object. This fine country is blighted, as with a curse from above, in order that the slavery privileges of the petty Sultan of Zanzibar may not be infringed; and the rights of the Crown of Portugal, which are mythical, should be kept in abeyance till some future time when Africa will become another India or Peccurumes slave-feeders.

I conclude by again thanking you most cordially for your great generosity, and am,

Gracefully yours,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The son of the Mayor of Salt Lake City was killed on Wednesday, by the premature discharge of a gun.

The War Department was closed yesterday, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Chief Clerk, Mr. Fyfe.

Lieut. George W. Pigman has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Tuscarora.

Charles Mott, the agent of the Keokuk Packet Company, was arrested, yesterday, for embezzlement in St. Louis.

Second Assistant Engineer Levi F. Safford has been detached from the Saranac and ordered home.

Harlow B. Goddard has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Fifth Kentucky District.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the Saranac.

The graduates of Amherst College in Boston and vicinity give a dinner to the winning Amherst crew in Boston today.

Measures are now being taken to reorganize the Buffalo Elevator Association, which, it is expected will be in full operation in a few days.

The American Philological Association closed its session in Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to meet next July, at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.

Three new, unoccupied dwelling-houses, owned by William Jess and Charles Dolan, in West Roxbury, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $7,000.

The Missouri Liberal State Convention has been called to meet in Jefferson City on the 21st of August, at the same time and place as the Democratic State Convention.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Lanman has been placed on the retired list, which promotes Commander Alex. M. Pennock to Rear-Admiral, and Capt. E. R. Wyman to be Commodore.

The Republicans have nominated M. J. Isaacs, of Union County, for the Legislature of Illinois, from the Eighteenth District, and Benj. L. Wiley for State Senator.

Harlow W. Chittenden, of Syracuse, and for a long period the General Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, died there on Wednesday night, aged fifty-five.

Albert Attley, aged twenty years, who was under sentence to the House of Correction for assaulting a companion on board the school ship at Boston, hanged himself yesterday.

The wife of Henry Hyman, of Albany, N. Y., died there yesterday, from the effects, it is supposed, of violence at the hands of her husband. She was sixty years of age.

The trial of Mrs. A. C. Downs, charged with attempting to burn the Masonic House, in Hartford, Conn., in March last, was concluded yesterday by a verdict of acquittal.

Joseph Donahue, of Philadelphia, a member of the American Protestant Association excursion party, was seized with cramp while bathing at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday, and was drowned.

The jury in the case of Henry F. Wagner, in Newark, N. J., yesterday, returned a verdict of death from unknown causes, and appointed a committee of five to call the attention of the authorities to the hasty and unnatural burial of county cases.

Mr. Johnson, member of Parliament for Belfast, and Deputy Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland, was received in Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday night, by an immense procession of Orangemen, and escorted to the park, where addresses were presented.

Death of Ex-Postmaster-General Randall.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 25.—Ex-Postmaster-General A. W. Randall died to-night at his residence in this city, after a protracted illness. He was fifty-three years of age.

Mr. Greeley and George H. Butler.

It will be remembered that the Tribune recently denounced George H. Butler in unmeasured terms, and severely raked the Administration for ever appointing him Consul to Egypt. The *Nation* upon this said that it its memory served it; Mr. Greeley himself took the chair at a dinner given to Butler before his departure for Egypt. This was denied with many hard words, by the *Tribune*, and people were led to suppose that Mr. Greeley indignantly declined to go to the dinner party in question. The *Nation*, however, has gone into the subject with a little care, and this is the story it tells this week. What are we to think of the honesty displayed in the management of the Greeley organ nowadays?

"Trusting to our recollection of the facts, we said in last week's *Nation* that when, two or three years ago, a congratulatory dinner was given to Consul-General Butler, then newly appointed, Mr. Greeley was present, and, as we thought, presided. We called attention to this fact because it was that Greeley organs would set down Butler's last career to the discredit of the Administration, as they ought; because we knew that they would assert directly or by implication that were Greeley only in the White House no such appointments would be made; and because we thought his 'record,' not only in general but in regard to this particular case of Butler's appointment, was not such as to warrant decent men in hoping for anything better from Greeley than we have had from Grant. Upon this the *Tribune* observed that it did not like to say we had told 'an unpardonable lie,' for then we should think it necessary, but it felt free to say that we had in this instance varied our usual 'shadow of innuendoes' by a plump falsehood'—which remarks, by the way, we do not think very mannerly either. However, manners are of less consequence in such matters than intentional accuracy, and the *Tribune* is by various accuracy, will be compelled to exercise its criticisms, as may be seen from the following paragraph, which we take from the eighth page of the *Tribune* of Dec. 2, 1869. The italics are ours:

DINNER TO GEORGE H. BUTLER, CONSUL-GENERAL TO INDIA.

"Last evening, a dinner of more than usual charm was given to Mr. George H. Butler, on his appointment as Consul-General to India, by his brother journalists and friends. The dinner was served in the style for which the Astor has been so famous and a European fame. The critical comforts of Mr. Richardson gave a certain subdued festivity to the occasion, as it prevented the presence of Mr. Greeley; and the announcement of the speech of Mr. Richardson's recovery conveyed that the chief sufferer by the fire of a gathering was present. Letters of every description were read, Mr. Greeley, owing to several occasions of Mr. Richardson, was unable to preside, but sent a letter, expressing his regret and his entire sympathy with the object. Mr. John Swinton, formerly of the *Times*, one of the old editors (though by no means one of the least) in the City, was in the chair, and Mr. William Seward acted as Vice-Chairman. Among the present Chief-Justice Barnard and Judges McCunn, of the Supreme Court, Brother Noah Davis, Judge Daniels, Messrs. Howe, Weed, Hamlin, Hall, Hastings, Howland, Cummings, Wm. Winter, E. C. Stedman, Wheeler, Schuyler, and Stirwan, and representatives from every journal in New-York. The evening was well-timed by many brilliant speeches, and crowned with a good wish for the new Consul-General to Calcutta."

The Springfield Republican completed the true history of Mr. Greeley's behavior when, in its issue of Saturday last, it inquired as follows:

"Did he not foolishly agree to preside, and back out because some of his friends objected to the selection of his vegetable diet? Was he in favor of so base a notoriety, and because poor Butler was at the very hour dying in the same hotel? Our readers will now see just how far we misled them in calling them, as our recollection told us, that Mr. Greeley made one in this precious company of McClure, Barnacle, Proclamation Hayes, Butler and Butler, and how far the Tribune is justified in its charge that we wilfully deceived them in making them think that Mr. Greeley would 'endorse' such a person as Mr. Butler. We leave them with the Tribune of Dec. 2, 1869, and we imagine the bitter remark from us is unnecessary. Everybody, we suppose, can see where, as between our fathers and the Tribune, the right names belong."

A Small Payment Down and the Balance in easy monthly payments, and the best sewing-machine in the world—WILSON UNDERFEED SEWING-MACHINE. In every respect the best and most perfect machine in use. No man has any excuse for not presenting to his wife, mother or sister, one of these superior machines. The price is low, and no man have his own time to pay for it. Don't consider cheapness as a virtue which it is said, and the fact that it has demonstrated its superiority over all the other machines by surpassing them in elegant work, and, above all, the ease with which it can be run under the most trying circumstances. Wilson machine in every home in the State. Salesrooms No. 707 Broadway.

Buchelor's Hair Dye is the first in the world—the only safe, true, and perfect Hair Dye—instantaneous; no disappointment—terrible ridiculous consequences—no sickly or unnatural tints, but a beautiful lasting and natural brown. Atall druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New Yorkers Please.—$15.—New Orleans $30 to $50. New Mexicans, $60; cash, for the last days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpets—send stamp for illustrated price list to 949 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BYRNES—ASHTON.—On the 24th, by Rev. L. S. Weed, WILLIAM BYRNES to ELLEN V., eldest daughter of the late William Ashton, all of this City.

LOWE—GOBLE.—Wednesday, July 24, 1872, Mr. HENRY S. LOWE to Miss ADDIE L. GOBLE, by Rev. D. C. V. Deems, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BARRETT.—At Jamestown, N. Y., July 23, 1872, Hon. SAMUEL BARRETT, aged 69 years, father of Mrs. John H. White and Mrs. Eliza F. Hall, of this City.

BROWN.—On Thursday morning, 25th inst. CLARISSA BROWN, relict of Isaac Brown, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 47 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GAUTIER.—On Tuesday, July 23, at White Plains, at the residence of his brother-in-law, James R. Kaylor, JAMES GAUTIER, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church, New York.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, July 24, CHARLEY KNOX, infant son of Edward W. and Isabella H. Jones, aged 8 months and 12 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 14 East 54th-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MACLEOD.—At Highland Falls, near West Point, Thursday morning, July 25, ELIZABETH MACLEOD, widow of the late Rev. Norman Macleod, D. D.

OGDEN.—Mrs. MATILDA M. OGDEN, aged 56 years, daughter of Capt. Thomas Bibby, deceased, and widow of the late Isaac Ogden, at the residence of her brother, William H. K. Bibby, Paterson, N. J., on the 23d inst.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at St. Mark's Church, New-York, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

RUNE.—At Walton, Delaware County, July 22, ANN REBECCA H. SEYMOUR, widow of the late William Rune, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, William M. Seymour, No. 128 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

SLADE.—On Thursday, July 25, Mrs. ANNA SLADE, aged 58 years, relict of Daniel Slade, Esq., and mother of John W. Slade, Peter Slade, Thomas Slade, Mrs. Ann Eliza Jones and Mrs. Ellen A. Sheridan.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, 24 Bank-st.

SLADE.—On Thursday, July 25, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Daniel Slade, Esq., and Elizabeth S. Slade.

Funeral services at the residence of Mr. James Slade, 24 Bank-st., Perry, on Friday, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Brooklyn, July 24, BERTHA M., youngest daughter of Julia R. and Alfred B. Smith, aged 10 months and 16 days.

Funeral on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives invited without further notice.

LOWERRE.—On Tuesday, 23d inst., ARTHUR HUDSEY, infant son of Chas. H. and Martha T. Lowerre, aged 1 year, 6 months and 17 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TROTTER.—SUSAN W. TROTTER, of Queen of the Isles, Isle of Wight, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Wheeler, No. 47 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Fulton Ferry on the arrival of the 1:30 boat from New-York.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1872, Joseph, son of Thomas and Mary Wheeler, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Thomas Wheeler, Palisade avenue, Jersey City, on Friday, July 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRIZES REDUCED!
Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the Times Office.

WATER-WHEELS.—THE CURTIS & Bigelow Water-Wheel used by Prof. C. F. Chandler can be found (at any number) on the Bigelow Water-Wheel Company's premises, No. 127 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending Saturday, July 27, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 10 A. M., and on Saturday at 8 and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

CURIOUS NEW AND OLD BOOKS.—Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Libraries purchased. Nos. 32, 34, 35 and 36 Irving Place, Broad Money. LEGAT BROTHERS, 3 Peckman-st., corner Nassau.

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF FOR Young Men from the Errors and Abuses of Early Life. Address HOWARD ASSOCIAT

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Sales-room was moderately well attended yesterday, (Thursday, July 25,) and the following business was transacted:

James M. Miller sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of F. V. R. Secretary, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 16.8 by 100.5, situate on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 275.5 feet west of Fifth-avenue, to Roland Davis, for the sum of $21,300.

Miller, Wilkins & Co. adjourned the Court at Chambers Plaza sale of the premises situate on the north side of Sixth-street, the two lots of land, 44 by 92, situate on the east side of Avenue A, 25.5 feet south of Third-street. Also, under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., referee, the house and lot, 20 by 75, situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

By Joseph McGuire, under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 413 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 20.10 by 91.4.

Exchange Sale, Thursday, July 25.
NEW-YORK.
By James M. Miller.

4 brown-stone houses and lots, 21st-st., n. s., 475.5 ft. w. of 8th-av.; 16x100.5.....$21,850

Proposed New Buildings.

Since our last report of Thursday, July 18, the following plans for the erection of new buildings have been submitted for approval at the Department of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macnaughton, Superintendent:

One brick tenement, No. 242 Seventy-sixth-street, 25 by 56, two stories; owner, John Jones.

One brick store and tenement, No. 121 Sixth-street, 25 by 52, five stories; owner, John St. Blasi.

One brick theatre, Crosby-street, west side, 150 feet south of Prince-street, 125 by 125, three stories; owner, A. T. Stewart.

One brick store and tenement, Thirty-eighth-street, south side, 280 feet east of Third-avenue, 25 by 55, five stories; owner, John Dempsey.

One brick bank, Bowery, north-east corner of Fifty-fourth-street, four stories, 56.10 by 92.6; owners, New-York Savings Bank.

One brick church, Twenty-third-street, north side, 150 feet south of Third-avenue, 75 by 125.6, three stories; corporation Cavalry Church.

Two five-stone brick dwellings, Nos. 25 and 27 West Forty-third-street, 18.4 by 55, three stories; owner, Robert Auld.

Four brick stores and tenements, Nos. 223 to 229 East Eleventh-street, 25 by 72, five stories; owner, Anthony Reichardt.

One dwelling, Seventy-sixth-street, south side, 80 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 80, two stories; owner, Mrs. Miller.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report of Thursday, July 18, the following structures have been reported to the Department of Buildings as being unsafe:

No. 326 Third-street, unsafe east and west walls; Joshua Hendricks & Brother, owners.

Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Tompkins-street, unsafe north and party walls; A. C. Fallins, owner.

No. 36 Mc. Dougal-street, unsafe north gable end; congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagode, owners.

South-west corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, unsafe wooden fence; Auruman Daly, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.
NEW-YORK.
Thursday, July 25.

Thirteenth-st., Nos. 62 and 64, 6 0x92.1x80.4x94.1, n. s. 100 ft. w. of 6th-av.....$7,500
Nine-st., s. s., 87.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.6x100.....24,000
Worth-st., s. s., formerly No. 16 Mulberry-st., 20 by 80.....
Eighty-fifth-st., 125.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25.10x75.....16,000
Eighty-fifth-st., s. s., 125.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25.10x75.....1,000
Seventh-st., E. R., 140 ft. W. of 8th-av., 20x75.9.....Nom.
Seventh-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x92.9.....2,500
Seventh-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x80.9.....50,000
Fifty-fifth-st., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5, Trinity estate
Fifty-fifth-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5.....30,000
Fifty-fifth-st., s. s., 200.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 66.3x100.5.....66,000
Fifty-fifth-st., s. s., 66.3 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17.6x100.5.....11,000
Fifty-fifth-st., s. s., 232 ft. w. of 2d-av., 60x100.5.....16,700
Fifty-fifth-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.5.....29,000
Fifty-fifth-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.5.....
Seventy-fifth-st., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.10.....2,400
Seventy-fifth-st., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.10.....16,000
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 50th-st., 20x70.....18,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 59th-st., 100.5x20.....70,000
Second-av., s. s., 76.5 ft. n. of 72d-st., 51x110, Jones
Fifty-fifth-st., s. s., 63.11 ft. e. of 12th-av., 20x75.....27,000
Fifth-av., s. s., corner of 52d-st., 50x75.....12,500
TRANSFER.
William-st., No. 122, 8 years, per year.....$2,000
Fifth-av., s. s., corner of 52d-st., (store and basement,) 5 years, per year.....2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots. City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. M. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 224 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HEALTHFUL, QUIET, ACCESSIBLE.

At South Norwalk, Conn., near depot, churches and schools, a nice house with pleasant grounds; especially desirable for invalids or sickly children. Inquire at FRANK A. FERRIS, Nos. 204, 206 and 208 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland. The house, large and handsomely finished, and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the hot-s is about three acres. The village of Bedford, or Pound Ridge, is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 62 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, buildings and property (fee farm) of N. Y. R. R. Chair-works in Jersey City, corner Morgan and Washington sts.; engine, boilers, shafting, &c., all in good order. Apply on premises, or No. 64 John-st., New-York. Terms easy; part cash required. It is near the ferries and railroad.

A BEAUTIFUL PARK AND NEW dwelling at Staten Island, that cost $100,000, can be had for $100,000; suitable for a gentleman's residence or a large boarding-school or institute; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to owner, Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 94 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WESTFIELD, ON THE Grand Central Railroad, farm of thirty acres, with house and barn. Also 10 Woodland, handsome house, all improvements, for $6,000.
RIKER, REESE & CO., 5 PINE-ST.

FLUSHING, TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country home, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c.; on a macadamized street; price only $5,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box, No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER B. DICKERSON, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cline-sts.

LONG BRANCH.—PLOTS OF GROUND on and near the sea for sale; also cottages.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 40 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—A SPECIALTY.—Rises variety property, as a rent or exchange. L. C. DERBY, No. 12 Nassau-st.; Orange office, opposite main depot.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE NO. 96 BEEKMAN-ST. TO RENT.—Near new Post-office. Excellent location for wool, metal or leather trade. Moderate rent. Inquire PRIOR, No. 80 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A THOROUGHLY BEAUTIFULLY and completely furnished house to rent for three years; perfect order; lot 24x76; rent to a responsible tenant only; rent $250 per month. Apply 10 A. M., or from 7 to 9 P. M. only, at No. 139 West 34th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

By A. J. BLEECKER, 302 & 304 Canal-st., Auctioneer.
AT BRACK, ON THE HUDSON,
"Court Brilliant."

This most beautiful and eligible property in Nyack, having the most pleasant view of the Hudson, is offered at auction on the premises on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock; parties wishing to purchase will take the 9 o'clock A. M. cars, foot of Chambers-st., Hoboken, New-Jersey Railroad, and can return at 6 o'clock P. M. same day, or can be quartered overnight on the premises before the day of sale.

Mount Ararat & Democrat as Nyack will show the property; it is within five to eight minutes of the railroad depot and steamboat landing.

For cards and full particulars apply to No. 77 Cedar-st.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE.

The third great sale of lots on Long Island commences at Hempstead, Long Island, on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, at 10 o'clock precisely. Free carriages to and from the ground. For circulars, maps and full particulars apply at No. 36 Nassau-st., New-York. JESSE JOHNSON, Jr.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$150,000 CAPITAL WANTED.

To a business firm, manufacturing patented articles, of large profits, established on a large scale, and increasing rapidly in business. Parties desiring to invest will be treated in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 5,001, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF A FIRST-class dry goods and grocery trade, located in one of the busiest villages on Long Island. Address HAL. F. FOSTER, Riverhead, Long Island.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN
BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. E. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1872.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $4,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance reserved will be offered to subscribers of part payments for same to be made in four instalments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books will be open at the office of the undersigned until so closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due instalments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued to this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company can, at present surplus of $136,350 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they have in hand $2,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.,

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; 10 scows of which, and further business necessitates a larger working capital, are immediately required. Large amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres, in the City of Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 28,187 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $2,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles incorporated in the Company's plant, capable of and a capacity for the construction of at least 1,000 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 370 feet each, and the Union Pacific bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 360 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,452 14, or at the rate of $224,069 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the new facilities now provided the machinery of the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company undoubtedly on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned is prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists this above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage
LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM R. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first-class, and we offer them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board of Brokers' exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE of the MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, and secured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.
For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; it is located and built through a rich and well-settled country, and will pass through and over one-third of the whole distance from Auroro to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Union, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Lehigh Valley and Albany Road, 64 miles south of Auburn, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large and traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 80 and accrued interest, and do not doubt but the company will recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 WALL-ST.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES,
AT 85 per cent. and interest,
Interest.
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Grand Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile as completed road.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 have been authorized by the stockholders, and issued by the Board of Directors.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of $6,400 per mile for 150 miles. They own a large interest in the stock of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of $6,400 per mile for 150 miles.

The bonds of the International Road so far as remain having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds only to offered for subscription, at the office of the Joint Board, No. 45 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

TRAVELERS' HOTEL EXCHANGES
For sale at banking house of
WM. G. GILMAN,
No. 9 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY,
STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved March 30, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $246,648,450, which does not exceed one-fifth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached, amounting to $1,230,000, is correct.

In Witness Whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1872.....$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880.....1,125,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1885.....225,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890.....225,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1880.....25,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Court House Bonds, due July 1, 1874.....280,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1885.....2,000 00
Total.....$2,032,000 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,100,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Owego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlet or catalogue for descriptions, and other information at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish Bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

$150,000.—BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF MOBILE ALABAMA,

Issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES S. MASON, Agent,
45 Ninth National Bank, New-York.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS.

FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 7 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROLL COUNTY (Iowa) 8 per cent.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving the action of the Board of Directors in authorizing the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, to enter into an agreement for the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, and assenting to their agreement of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

A SEASONABLE RATE.—MONEY on Life and Endowment Insurance Policies at 6 per cent. Commercial paper of all kinds effected with best companies. J. F. HARRIOT & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

COLONIES AND INDIANA GENERAL Insurance Monies wanted by
ELLIOTT & BROS.,
Insurance Brokers,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT
AFFORDING
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
UPON A
COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

FULLY TEN PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation, length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and Eastern coal-using markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, 95 and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us in personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, July 11, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed from July 17 to July 31 inst., both days inclusive.

Certificates of full stock, in lieu of scrip certificates are now ready for delivery.

Per order of the Board of Directors.
E. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present, Hon. JOHN J. MOSES, Justice. In the matter of M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled proceeding, praying for the order of this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Bailey, Butler and Smith, counsel for the said receiver, it is hereby ordered and adjudged that the said receiver be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been or may hereafter be proved to the satisfaction of the said receiver, and which have been or may hereafter have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 6, title 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and directed that a notice be published for the payment hereinbefore directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties as to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, or in default thereof they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made thereon, and upon any distribution which may be made under said judgment and decree, and that no further notice be given to said creditors of the proceedings in this suit except said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Times and New-York World newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. The said referee do hear and determine all such claims, and that the said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as may from time to time be necessary.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County. Alexander M. C. Smith and others vs. The Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 1st day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee,
mh8-law6w No. 9 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARIA L. FYLER, plaintiff, against AUKE DOOPER, John A. Kieft, Jacob Cornbrooth, Nathan S. Gold, Ronald, Charles A. Baldenwick, Laurits Seeling, Henry Schwarz, Daniel Eberhardt and Louisa, his wife, Auguste Haze, Jacob Schwartz, Peter R. Kleinhaus, Jacob Schwartz, Jacob Schwartz, Henry Mc-Dougall, Daniel F. Westerveldt, Theodore A. Fyler, Samuel Strickler, Morris Hyweb, Nathan Sochne, J. J. Friedman, Mercy Cohn, Hugh Murray, Henry Murray, David Schaier, Nathaniel E. Swain, George Smith, Charles Stehl, Joseph Lesser, Jacob Hahlin, Andrew Koch, John J. Roose, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Complaint not served.) To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 6, 1872.

B. H. THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 150 Nassau-street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1872.

B. H. THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AUGUST HARTWIG, plaintiff, against OSCAR HANSEN, Mathilde Hansen, Mathilde Hansen, Alevine Hansen, Emilie Hansen, Laura Hansen, Amelie Walter, wife of Hermann Walter, and said Hermann Walter, and the People of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not filed.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 150 Broadway, in New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to so answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 22, 1872. JOHN R. TRESIDDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 27th day of June, 1872.

JOHN R. TRESIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy28-law6w*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—PHILIP DAMEN, plaintiff, against ANDREW J. SMITH and wife, Dated, Second Avenue Railroad Company, MARY J. TALLMAN, Darius Tallman, Gardner P. Hazen, Daniel Butterfield and Erastus Littlefield, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not filed.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 4, 1872.

LOW, SMITH & WATKINS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 59 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1872.

LOW, SMITH & WATKINS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 302 FRAKL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.
RAILROAD IRON.
42 tons rolled 56lb patent rails, now at New Orleans and for sale by
SEWELL, LIVINGSTON & POST,
No. 31 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., JULY 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

Payable on and after Aug. 1, at the branch office of the Company, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Cash Capital, - - - $200,000 00
Cash Assets, - - - $577,331 37

GEO. B. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
The Columbia
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JOHN P. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVEN DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
SYLVESTANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 58 Broadway, New-York, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX PER CENT.,

payable on demand at the office of the Company.

GEORGE HYATT, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE IRON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 1st of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 11.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of assessed and state taxes, payable in cash on and after the 20th of July next, to holders of record thereof, as their stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th of July. All payable at the office of the Company.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at the office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per cent. in cash will be paid on the preferred stock, represented by certificates dating for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 1st, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered as the close of business THIS DAY.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company at the session of the Board of Directors at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on the after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
T. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, July 11, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, after Aug. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of this inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 28 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIXTY-FIVE CENTS, free of Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to holders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of July inst., after which and until the 6th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. HANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, 1ST DISTRICT,
No. 12 AVENUE D, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on demand, being the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst. and be opened 30 August.

RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
AND FULL-POWERED, STEAMSHIPS
OCEANIC, BALTIC,
REPUBLIC, GELTIC, ADRIATIC,
Each one thousand tons burden—Guion power each.
Sailing from New-York, EVERY SATURDAY, from Liverpool on THURSDAY, and Queenstown, Ireland, at Cork Harbor on FRIDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80 to $100, gold, according to accommodation. Steerage, to Paris, $45, including wine. Steerage passengers provided with ample supply of cooked provisions. Children under 12 years, half price. Infants, $5. Steerage passengers landed at Liverpool docks, and all charges paid. Tickets to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre, Paris, Norway and Sweden, at reduced rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for all interior points in Great Britain and Ireland. Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for passage passenger, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark; and America as safely, expeditiously and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Europa.....July 27	Castalia.....July 31
Anglia.....Aug. 3	Olympus.....Aug. 7
India.....Aug. 10	Tripoli.....Aug. 14
Cimbria.....Aug. 17	Iowa.....Aug. 21
Anchoria.....Aug. 24	Persia.....Aug. 28
Columbia.....Aug. 31	Assyria.....Sept. 4

At noon, from Pier No. 20, North River, New-York. Cabin rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, and Belfast, $60 and $75; second cabin, $35; Hamburg's steerage, $30 and $35; excursion tickets, $110; intermediate, $30; storage, $20. Certificates at low rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMER of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:
CALEDONIA, July 31.
GLASGOW, Aug. 7.
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.
Excursionists and intending passengers will seat themselves by visiting the new steamer before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.....HOUSSAIN.....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.....DARBO.....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGOT.....Saturday, Sept. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First cabin.....$75 | Second cabin.....$50
Steerage, $30 and $35 additional.
Tickets to be procured at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, where berths can be secured and every information obtained.
Those wishing to send for their friends can purchase tickets here at the lowest rates.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand at the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, and all the principal banks throughout Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, saved both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving the expense of one day's board.
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST (Lower Havre), will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 27, at 4 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Thursday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 4 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 5 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Aug. 22, at 8 A. M.
and every succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Second cabin.....$50
To Londonderry.....80 | To Londonderry.....60
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....70
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Steerage passengers provided with cooked provisions.
Tickets can be purchased here by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through bills of lading given for baggage to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DERRY.
From Pier No. 44 and 45 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN, GRACE.....Saturday, July 27, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 2 P. M.
TO LONDONDERRY.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 11 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HIBERNIA, GRACE, Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 to $100, gold, according to location of berth and accommodation of room. Steerage passage, $30 currency, prepaid certificates, $30 currency. Excursion tickets, $110 gold. Steerage passengers landed at Liverpool docks, and all charges paid. Tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for any amount, payable on demand at the principal banks throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. JENKINS, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA,
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.
The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor-General to the above proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows:
From NEW-YORK for KINGSTON, Jamaica, and SAVANILLA, Columbia, touching at Aspinwall, should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 1st.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 9th; due at SAVANILLA on the 12th.
Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 17th.
For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to secure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,
FORWOOD, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and Kingston, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 33 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING HER MAIL.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their splendid steamers from pier foot of Clarkson-st., North River, every WEDNESDAY.

INSTRUCTION.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time. Circulars sent to parents throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS STEBBINS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 6 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $200 a year (no extras) pays for Board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c. In this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to seventy-five. G. H. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Address by letter till Sept. 10, No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Rev. D. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and ceaseless and expensive supplies of apparatus; a beautiful home, with refining and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $600 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. Next session opens Sept. 11. For circulars, in music, painting and riding, send for catalogue to J. N. SCHAU, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 25 EAST 61D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, and within sight of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. English and Classical boarding school for young ladies with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in music; thorough instruction; good care and comfort. Prof. SAUL E. GIRARD, Principal. Previous pupils, as Misses Francke & Loutrel, No. 49 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Buildings and apparatus complete in every department. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Session opens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HASBROUCK AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 27 West 57th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872. Address, by letter, until Sept. 1.

MISS S. C. GRABOWSKI'S NEW PRIVATE Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 26 East 36th-st., New-York, formerly No. 42. Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, France, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had of Judge Leo, Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

MARSHALL SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's Military Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding school for boys. Grounds extensive, (five acres.) Location healthful. Terms moderate. Next session commences Sept. 18. Circulars, containing full information, sent on application. Address Rev. JAMES WARING, A. M., Principal.

SUMMIT—YOUNG LADIES' SELECT school, desirable location; one hour from the City. The principal wishing to go to Europe would rent the school, the furniture and other fixtures at a low figure. Address A. B., Box No. 167 Times Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 185 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. O. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Ten Brook, A. M., President. Session opens Sept. 10 (prepares for admission to gentlemen and fits them for normal class).

BURLINGTON FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 5, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILLS.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT (if desired) in the Family and Day School of Rev. and Mrs. Dev. Cady, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick, N. J. Refers to BENJAMIN HAGGIS, Bowne, Yonkers, N. Y.

OSSINGSIDE INSTITUTE
For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS H. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS SULLIVAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Application may be made at the school-house.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Select School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED; MORAL, Physical, and Supervised. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 604 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Prepares for College or Business. Twelfth year. Sept. 18.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Attleboro', Mass. Session of 50th Year begins Sept. 11. HENRY W. HOLLAND.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A Select family school for twenty-five young ladies. C. C. HARTUNG, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY.—FOR young ladies. Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY HUNTER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, TO let, suitable for two gentlemen, at No. 216 West 23d-st.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH-ST., CORNER OF Fifth-av., two doors from Broadway, has been newly furnished throughout in the most elegant manner, and will be let, with board, to a few gentlemen, at $10 per week. Also, single rooms, $7 per week.

NO. 129 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Fifth-avenue Hotel—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite, and single rooms, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM.—FIRST-class house and location; bath, &c.; rent $8 per week. No. 218 East 125th-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT No. 118 West 32d-st., contain all modern improvements.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 46 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 41 EAST 20TH-ST.—WELL-FURnished rooms, with board; also single rooms upstairs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y., accessible by the most northern route to the country, and nearer in time to New-York City than any point on the Hudson River. Elevation above the Hudson River, 2,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated resort for invigorating fresh mountain air. Open from June 15 to Oct. 1. Terms, $3 per day; $17 50 per week; $70 per month. Telegraph in the house. Open from June 15 to Oct. 1. Terms, $3 per day; $17 50 per week; $70 per month. Telegraph in the house. Open from June 15 to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent, at Catskill for stages from the arrival of the boats of the Hudson River Railroad, and the Day Line from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
Fenton House, Beaver Lake, in Township No. 4, John Brown Tract. Summer resort for gentlemen and their families. Guides furnished for hunting and fishing. Conveyance to and from WESTERN UNION & GREEN, Watson, Lewis County, N. Y. Address Beaver, or permission, to S. C. Richards, No. 72 Pine-st., New-York, and Wm. Carpender, No. 61 Pine-st.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.
The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, offers it for the season to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.
Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad. (47th-st.) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound.
LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

WOODSBERGH PAVILION,
CONSTANTIA, LAKE ONTARIO,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY.
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests. Reached by Southside Railroad of Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.
A. F. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.
Will open June 15. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Reached in 3½ hours by the most direct route in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 200 or 300 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BERGSTED, Catskill.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.—Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class hotel in every respect. Situated in the finest location in the suburbs. WM. McCORMICK, Proprietor.

COTTAGE LAWN, STOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at most delightful point are now open as first-class family houses. Fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; the Sound breeze. Terms moderate. Fruit, milk and eggs in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MEAD, HILL, Chatecugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LAKE OSSAWANA, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—A delightful resort for Summer boarders; beautiful scenery, good fishing, boating, bathing and boating; rooms, 50 cents and board daily. Address S. A. Sanford, P. O. Postoffice, Peekskill, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt.—Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW HOUSE, GERMANtown, N. Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains. Board at reasonable rates. Address F. PAPE, Proprietor, Germantown, Columbia County, N. Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE ROOMS (left in an A 1 farm-house convenient to Bedford station, Harlem Railroad. Those in want of a pleasant country home, mountain air, bountiful board, liberal table and terms, apply to coal-yard, No. 308 West 125th-st., in the morning.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasant means of locating communication with the City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Saugus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BEAUTIFUL AND healthful location, near and in full view of Long Island Sound, eight minutes' walk from Newton Station, New-Haven Railroad; terms reasonable. Address C. W., Box 178, West Darien, Conn.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO FAMILIES in Orange County, 1½ miles from Sling Station; good table, large cool rooms; stabling; terms moderate. Address M. E. T., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A BRIGHT, CHEERFUL, PLEASANT room, with board, can be obtained in the family of a widow lady at Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y., a minute's walk from the depot. Address Box No. 31.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Seventy-first Extension, from Fort Washington-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, occupants or occupants of all houses and lots of land, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in the proceedings mentioned in the notice of the 15th day of July, 1872, and in the matter of the opening of One Hundred and Seventy-first Extension, from Fort Washington-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, are hereby notified that we, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, will attend at our office, No. 52 Nassau-st., (Room No. 56), in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten days next after the said 14th day of August, 1872, and that we will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, and the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of August, 1872, that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, being and lying on the One Hundred-and-Seventy-first-street Extension, from the Harlem River to the Boulevard, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the New-York Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, or a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.
JOHN H. ROBERTSON, } Commissioners.
WM. A. HERRING, }
FURMAN HOLLAND, }

BESSIE WINNE TASSIE, SOMETIMES known as BESSIE WYNNE LYONS, DECEASED.—Pursuant to the act of Parliament 22d and 23d Victoria, chapter 35, section 27, for further amend the law of property and to relieve "Trustees," notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim or demand upon or against the estate of BESSIE WINNE TASSIE, late of No. 120 7th-av., New-York, in the United States of America, deceased, (who died on the 19th day of October, 1871, intestate, and of whose estate and effects letters of administration were granted by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 7th day of June, 1872, to Robert Henry Fowler Butler, the cousin and one of the next of kin of the said intestate,) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of such claim or demand to the undersigned, Charles A. Co., of No. 14 Southampton-buildings, Gray's Inn, London, in the County of Middlesex, the solicitor of the said administrator, on or before the 1st day of September next, after which time the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have notice, and he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand the said administrator shall not then have notice.
Dated the 15th day of June, 1872.
DEANE, CHUBB & DO.,
No. 14 Southampton, Gray's Inn, Solicitors to the said Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, July 23, 1872.
LAND DEPARTMENT.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 13th DAY of AUGUST, 1872, for the entire or any portion of the Land Grants of said Company, in Kansas and Colorado, in accordance with the provisions of mortgage of April 1, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, and the successful bidder notified.
JOHN DUFF,
C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
COR. HOUSTON AND GERARD-STS.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon on the 15th day of August, 1872, for dredging at different points in the Southern Bay, Gowanus Canal and Buttermilk Channel about 70,000 cubic yards. Specifications can be obtained at this office.
GEO. S. GREENE, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID BAY MARE, RECEIVED FOR THE WOODBURN SALE, will be sold at a bargain. Also, a fine Wagon, good order, and the FARMER Wagon-cushion. Also, a FINE LITTER TRIMMED. No. 228 West 22d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. E. SMITH & CO.
Have now in store a full assortment of their goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
No. 46 WARREN-ST.

A LADY'S FINE ROCKAWAY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE.—Fancy 14½ hands high, 6 years old, flowing mane and tail; warranted sound and kind in all harness; has been driven by the owner three years; will stand, by the steam-gong, with bridle pheeled, and harness, and carefully, from best City makers; has been driven but a very short time; could only go with owner of sidesaw. Apply at private stable, No. 141 East 25th-st.

CARRIAGES.—DIRECT FROM STOCK. REduced Prices. Every style now in use and all at reasonable prices. Several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages. Manufacturers' Union Carriage Repository, No. 639 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO MASTER BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE STATE CAPITOL AT NEW CAPITOL, SOUTH END, STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD, Conn., July 15, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 15th day of September, 1872, for the erection of a State House, at Hartford, Conn., in conformity to the plans and specifications made by Messrs. M. Upjohn & Son, of New-York.
The plans and specifications can be examined at the office of Messrs. Upjohn & Son, corner Brevoort-st. and 5th-av., New-York, and at the office of the Commissioners, in the new State-house at Hartford, or at R. M. Upjohn's office, Sheffield Building, New-York.
Each bid must be accompanied by a bond with sureties, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, (50,000,) that the bidder will enter into a contract with the Commissioners if accepted in due time, and give the necessary bonds with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners for the faithful performance of the same, which may be required by the Commissioners. They will, however, reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids, if in the judgment of the Commissioners it shall be necessary so to do.
The Commissioners will receive proposals for the entire building with one party, or with parties who will undertake to build the wings, as the Commissioners may elect.
They will, however, receive sealed bids for the construction of the entire building. All such bids must be accompanied with the certificate of some responsible person, that if the contract is awarded to him, and he will give a bond, satisfactory to the Commissioners, in the sum of $200,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, he will contract—such bond to be executed at even date with the contract.
Payments will be made as the work progresses, under the direction of the Commissioners, but none will be considered, but a reasonable time for costs, will be made in each case until the completion of the building.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids as they may judge the interests of the State shall require.
Every bid should be addressed to "To the Presidents of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a State House at Hartford, Stamford & Conn."
MARSHALL JEWELL,
WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN,
WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
JOHN M. HALL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,
Commissioners.

POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, July 22, 1872.
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., July 29, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fixing, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work as exhibited by the drawings and specifications now at this office, and to be seen at the subscriber, consisting of the ornamental iron work to roofs, the chimney stacks and ventilators, and the stairs from basement to first floor; two flights of stone on attic floor; stairs from third floor to roof; door and window frames, fastenings &c., ceiling of banking-room, and skylights over the same.
Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule of prices can be had on application at this office.
All proposals required by the conditions to be put in sealed envelopes, and endorsed "Proposals for Iron-work," and addressed to the undersigned.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, (50,000,) that the bidder will enter into the contract if awarded to him, and give the necessary bonds with sureties required by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district of Massachusetts.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed forms, to be obtained at this office, and does not conform in all respects to the conditions of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not known to be engaged in the manufacture of or trade in the articles and work herein named, or possess the facilities for getting out the work.
Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to
GRENVILLE T. BRYANT, Superintendent.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEERS, }
KEOKUK, Iowa, June 27, 1872. }
Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Aug. 20, 1872, for the labor and material required for the construction of the middle lock of the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications, blank forms for proposals and contracts, and all information can be obtained by personal application at this office.
Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Foundations of Work of Middle Lock," and addressed to "Engineer of Des Moines Rapids Canal."
JOHN N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.
Engineer in charge and General Superintendent, U. S. Improvement Des Moines Rapids.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON-FRAME BARRACK BUNKS.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, }
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15, 1872. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, the 2d day of August, 1872, for the manufacture of such number, not exceeding 2,400, of Iron-frame Barrack Bunks as may be required for the United States army during the present fiscal year, in accordance with the two patterns adopted by the War Department.
Plans and specifications of the adopted patterns may be seen at this office, and at the office of the Depot Quartermasters at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg.
Proposals will state the price per bunk, complete, delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia Depot, or at the Jeffersonville, Ind., Depot, as also for frame work complete, but without the wooden slats.
The right is reserved to reject all bids offered, as also to purchase a less number than that for which bids may be received, if the interests of the Government shall be deemed advisable by the Quartermaster-General.
No bid must be signed by a guarantor, or at any time a responsible person, that is not the bidder, accepted and a contract entered into they will become interested in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for its faithful fulfillment. Proposals to be for not less than one hundred (100) nor more than five hundred (500) bunks.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
R. C. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BRIDGE.
OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, }
CORNER F AND FIFTEENTH-STS. NW. }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1872. }
Sealed proposals will be received until Aug. 12, and by 12 o'clock M., on that day, for the erection of an iron bridge across the Potomac at the Little Falls, in the D. C., on piers and abutments now standing.
Persons proposing will furnish complete drawings and description of the bridge they propose to erect, with the weight of the same.
The length of bridge about 1,200 feet.
Further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

PROPOSALS
FOR ROCK EXCAVATION AT THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 9, 1872. }
Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., on Aug. 24, 1872, for the prosecution of the work of rock excavation at the Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi River. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. All information can be obtained at this office.
Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavation at Rock Island Rapids," and addressed to
J. N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

OFFICE A. C. S., }
PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y., July 24, 1872. }
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on AUG. 24, 1872, for supplying the Subsistence Department with the following named subsistence stores, viz:
Flour, 100 pounds; hard bread, 100 pounds; soft bread, 100 pounds; corn meal, 100 pounds; rice, 100 pounds; beans, 100 pounds; potatoes, 100 pounds; onions, 100 pounds; vinegar, 100 gallons; soap, 1,200 pounds; salt, 1,000 pounds; black pepper, 25 pounds; smoked beef, 50 pounds; mustard, 25 pounds; adamantine candles, 300 pounds; tallow candles, 300 pounds; starch, 300 pounds.
Breakfast bacon, 75 pounds; dessicated vegetables, 75 pounds; green corn, 75 cans; lard, 25 pounds; sweet potatoes, 100 pounds; dried apples, 100 pounds; dessicated potatoes, 75 pounds; tomatoes, 75 cans; pickles, 75 pounds; lobsters, 75 cans; dried apples, 100 pounds.
JOSEPH HEYFR,
First Lieutenant 23d Infantry, A. C. S.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1872. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 3d day of August, 1872, for dredging at different points in the Schuylkill River, Georgetown Canal, and Potomac River, in front of Washington, D. C., as per specifications now on file at this office.
A. A. GENERAL and Colonel and Chief Quartermaster U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE COMPANY, ENTIRELY REORGANIZED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.
NEW FACES, NEW FEATURES.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, THE BELLES OF THE REVOLT.
Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY, Mr. WILLIE EDWIN, Miss CAMILLE DE BOIS, Miss TILLY BARLOW, Mr. JOHN BRYER, Miss AMY SHERIDAN, Mrs. LOUISE BEVERLY, Miss MARIE PARSELLE, Miss EMMA LESLIE, Musical Conductor.....Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY.
GREAT SUCCESS of the spectacular burlesque extravaganza, ROBIN HOOD, with new and costly costumes, beautiful scenery, effective chorus, and a large and carefully-selected
CORPS DE BALLET.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor.....J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER CONCERTS CONCERTS THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.
On and after Monday, July 15, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
For Jamaica, Flushing, Hempstead, Long Beach, Babylon, Patchogue and Greenport, at 6:45 A. M., 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Hempstead, Babylon, Patchogue and Greenport, at 8:15 A. M.
For Jamaica, Flushing, Great Neck, Manhasset, Roslyn, Hempstead, Long Beach, Babylon, Patchogue and Greenport, at 3:30 P. M.
For Jamaica, Flushing, Great Neck, Manhasset, Roslyn, Hempstead, Long Beach, Babylon, Patchogue and Greenport, at 5:15 P. M.
For Jamaica, Flushing, Great Neck, Manhasset, Roslyn, Hempstead, Long Beach, Babylon, Patchogue and Greenport, at 6:30 P. M.
For Jamaica, Flushing, Great Neck, Manhasset, Roslyn, Hempstead, Long Beach, Babylon, Patchogue and Greenport, at 11:30 P. M.
For Jamaica, Flushing, Great Neck, Manhasset, Roslyn, Hempstead, Long Beach, Babylon, Patchogue and Greenport, at 1:30 A. M.
For Jamaica, Flushing, Great Neck, Manhasset, Roslyn, Hempstead, Long Beach, Babylon, Patchogue and Greenport, at 2:30 A. M.
The above trains leave 38th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

SUNDAY TRAINS—For Huntington, Northport, Smithtown, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, at 8:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Returning leave Northport at 6 A. M. and 2:20

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Aggregate Amount Received, so far, $13,290 90.

Preparations for the Forthcoming Excursions.

The Newsboys and the Mothers to be Looked After—Program of the Relief Movement—Scenes and Incidents—Press Comments.

Thirty-five contributions were received yesterday for the Children's Fund, amounting to $504 25, making the total sum sent in $13,290 90. The popularity of this movement is very great, and, judging from the tenor of our contributors' letters, the fund will undoubtedly increase in steady ratio for some time to come.

To-morrow our fifth excursion will take place. The barge Anna Smith is to start from the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River, at 8 o'clock, and proceed to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers. Fully 900 children are to participate, mainly drawn from the Home Schools of the Female Guardian Society and their immediate neighborhoods. Ample provision in the way of sandwiches, lemonade, cake, milk, ice-cream, &c., has been made for the entertainment of these children, who are all under fourteen years. A brass band will be in attendance as usual, and facilities for amusements afforded. We trust some of the contributors to the fund will find time to see the party start on their holiday trip, as it is very desirable that those who furnish the money should see how it is being spent.

The arrangements for the three picnics announced for next week are now complete. On Tuesday next we shall take over nine hundred newsboys from the City, on a trip up the Sound to Oriental Grove. Instead of sandwiches and cake, the boys will be given a fish chowder, at their own request. On Thursday the mothers' and young children's picnic takes place, when nearly four hundred mothers and their little ones will proceed by barge to Oriental Park. As this excursion is given at the suggestion of Mr. James Stokes, our most liberal individual contributor, it will be known as the "Stokes Excursion." On Saturday over 900 poor and destitute children from the Fifth Ward will be taken up the Hudson River.

The following contributions were received yesterday:

George Gifford	$100 00
M. R. C. & Co	50 00
W. P. E	50 00
W. R. McCready	50 00
J. H. McKay	20 00
A. M. W., (Port Hamilton,)	50 00
Friends	45 00
Mills & Comp	25 00
Wallie, Anita and Tommie	25 00
C. E. L. Holmes	25 00
Mrs. S. B. Ruggles	20 00
Willie and Little Robbie	20 00
S. M	20 00
M. E. D	10 00
Carrie, Kittie and Minnie, (Morristown, N. J.)	10 00
E. W. Winthrop, (West New-Brighton, Staten Island.)	5 00
J. S. S	5 00
M. J. A	5 00
S. B	5 00
G. P	5 00
Nellie, Annie and Lulu, Harlem	3 00
Mrs. M.'s three little children	2 75
Birdie and Daisey	2 00
A thank offering	2 00
Lydia's mite	2 00
C	2 00
Encouragement, (Woodbridge, N. J.)	1 00
Little Mamie, Bill and Gillie	1 00
Lou	1 00
Three Sisters	50
Willie L	50
Alice Darling	50
Mary Reed	50
Sadly	50
Dear little Addie F	25
Little Dori	25
Total	$504 25
Previously acknowledged	12,786 65
Aggregate of fund	$13,290 90

The South-side Railroad Company, of Long Island, have tendered a special train for an excursion to Far Rockaway as their contribution to the fund. We propose to profit by this offer at an early date.

"A Hearty Sympathiser," Narragansett Pier, is informed that no contribution to be credited "Little Sunbeams, $5" has been received at this office. This makes $6 50, so far, unaccounted for, a small sum compared with the total amount received.

The following errors have been discovered in our lists of contributions: "Friends, $20," should have been $10; "C. M., $50, should not have been credited on Monday at all. "C. M., $10," announced yesterday is correct. These errors will account for a reduction of $30 in our total.

The address of the firm offering employment to the clerk living at No. 92 Madison-street has been mislaid. They are therefore requested to send it in as soon as possible.

The relief movement is now in full operation, and the work progresses earnestly. In order that persons in distress may know where to apply for aid in either of the three districts already organized, we publish the visitors' cards now being circulated by each of the district superintendents:

EAST-SIDE DISTRICT.
Applications for medical and other relief in the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards may be made through G. CALDER, No. 327 Rivington-street, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

WEST-SIDE DISTRICT.
Application for medical and other relief in the Fifth and Eighth Wards may be made through Rev. A. WILWALL, at the office of St. John's Guild, schoolroom of St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 5 to 9 P. M.

DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.
Applications for medical and other relief in the First, Second, Third and Sixth Wards, may be made through CHARLES O'CONNOR, No. 49 Park-place, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

We have received from the chief physician of the Hahnemann Hospital the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that you have organized an Up-town District in connection with the noble work which you are pioneering so grandly. As chief physician of the North-eastern Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary, (No. 307 East Fifty-fifth-street), I desire to tender to your Up-town District corps the services of our dispensary and its staff of physicians and surgeons. For this purpose I send you a number of cards, recommend me in filling their holders or presentation to free treatment. If need, please let them be signed "NEW-YORK TIMES." The dispensary staff will most cheerfully do all in their power to aid your noble work. In addition, if at any time cases come under your observation which require hospital care, I will say that the Hahnemann Hospital will receive such sufferers with pleasure, unless it should happen that our beds be all filled at the time; an application for the prosecution of the hospital is required. Yours, &c., C. F. GERGER, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 24, 1873.

Further Visits to the Sick Poor in the Eastern and Western Districts.

The work of the visitors to the sick is progressing very successfully, and many a hidden case of suffering has been brought to light by their efforts. The parents of the little sufferers are also becoming aware of the fact that relief for their children can be had upon merely making application therefor, and many a fond mother has traveled on foot from the west side of the City to the lower end of Rivington-street in order to secure the services of a physician, while many others from the river front of the east side have walked over to Varick and Canal streets on the same errand. In these instances the parents have known only of the distant head-quarters, and are not aware that one can be found in their more immediate vicinity. These errors will be corrected as soon as the visitors can get their cards distributed throughout the whole City, so as to inform all desiring assistance of the nearest place where the same can be had.

Several cases were reported yesterday at the office of the St. John's Guild, which properly belonged to the East-side District, and were, therefore, transferred to the Superintendent of that district for investigation and relief. A few days ago cases were reported at No. 307 Rivington-street, which belonged to the West-side District, and had to be transferred in the same manner. In order to relieve the distressed in a systematic manner, so that all needy persons should be assisted, it will be necessary that every case should be reported in accordance with the plans laid down in Wednesday's TIMES, namely, the East-side District, embracing the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards, at No. 327 Rivington-street; the West-side District, embracing the Fifth and Eighth Wards, at the St. John's Guild, Varick-street, and the Down-town District, embracing the First, Second, Third and Sixth Wards, at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, Park-place. In this way the cases can be properly relieved in a shorter space of time, and the physicians have the sufferers under their care at an earlier hour—an advantage to the patient at most moments in all diseases arising from the heat.

Among the cases investigated by the TIMES representative, yesterday, are the following, which possess features of special interest:

In the rear of No. 186 Madison-street, on the top floor of a four-story tenement-house, was found the family of P. C., who is sick with fever and ague, and six of whose children have but recently risen from their bed, where they were all down with the measles. The father had been a ship-carpenter, and had made several voyages to the East Indies, &c., but the fever and ague had rendered him incapable of working. The mother, when visited yesterday, was almost broken down with her recent fatigue, and many of the children exhibited traces in the shape of sore eyes, &c., of the malignant disease with which they had been afflicted. The maintenance of an aged mother of Mrs. C. also added to the trials of the sick man, who has to pay $6 per month for the use of two rooms, which, however, appeared to have been denuded of everything in the shape of movables that could be turned into money. Dr. Lang was instructed to look after the sick children, and assistance was rendered the parents in the shape of nourishing food.

At No. 119 Roosevelt-street was found a family, consisting of father, mother, and six children. The father, J. B., had been a job printer, but had lost his eyesight, and the maintenance of the family therefore devolved on the mother, who endeavored to get her living as a tailoress. The family occupied three rooms on the third floor of this miserable tenement, and appeared to be in the utmost state of destitution. Relief was instantly supplied, and the case was referred to Dr. Lang, to render medical assistance to Mrs. B., who has been greatly broken down through being overtasked.

On the top floor of No. 49 Monroe-street was found a widow named Mrs. ——, with three children—the whole family afflicted with sickness, from the weather and want of proper nourishment. The poor woman had been maintaining her family by washing until unable to work any longer, and was compelled to take to her bed, where she was found yesterday. The case was referred to Dr. Lang, and orders given for immediate relief.

An application was made yesterday at the East-side District by Mrs. E. of No. 107 Willet-street, whose husband was drowned by falling off a canal-boat, leaving her with two young children, whom she had endeavored to support by washing, &c., until her eyesight failed her, since which time she had supplied the children with food by pawning and selling everything she could raise money upon, until she had become entirely destitute. It was evident to all observers that the woman's eyesight was gone, and immediate relief was rendered her for the children, and the case was referred to one of the visitors for further investigation.

While Dr. Lang was at the Superintendent's office, No. 327 Rivington-street, yesterday morning, an intelligent-looking German, giving the name of U. G., applied for a physician for his sick child, saying that he could not pay for a doctor to attend the little sufferer. Dr. Lang proposed to go at once with the anxious father, but before the latter left he said, "Shall I have to pay for the medicine? I haven't the money." Upon being informed that the physician and medicine would be supplied free of cost to him, the father thanked the Superintendent, with tears in his eyes, and went away with the doctor to his home in Allen-street.

Dr. Crampton yesterday visited the case of P. C., in Second-street, between Avenue B and C, who found the youngest of the six children sick with the Summer complaint. The father said he only secured advice and medicine for his child, as he was able to work and maintain his family, but could not afford to pay a doctor. The physician attended to the case at once.

The two youngest children of Mrs. B., No. 209 First-avenue, reported yesterday, were visited by the Superintendent of the East-side District, and, as the Up-town District was not yet fully organized, Dr. Crampton was requested to attend to it. The family consists of father, mother, and four children, the father being a laboring man.

On the top floor of a very respectable house, No. 130 Broome-street, was found a soldier of the war, named P. B., who formerly belonged to the Fifty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and whose only child, sixteen months old, was sick from the Summer complaint. The father had his skull fractured during the onward progress of the army between Memphis and Vicksburg, under Gen. Grant, and being then taken prisoner, he was confined for a long time in Andersonville Prison. His injury was there so neglected that he has not, up to the present time, been able to perform any steady work, and had to live principally on his pension. It was not until the child fell sick that he felt the extent of his condition, and the worry increased the pain from his injury; but when he found, by the visit of Dr. Lang, that there were willing hands to assist him in the care of his child, his fervent "the Lord bless you," expressed more than can be imagined. The following cases were reported from the West-side District, and were thoroughly investigated by the TIMES representative:

A barrack-like building, known as the "Marble Hall," is located at No. 370 Greenwich-street. Every inch of room on the lot has been built upon, except a narrow court-yard, the rear portion fronting sidewise toward the south. Each story in the rear is reached by a narrow piece of the roughest kind, from which are the entrances to the apartments, consisting each of two small rooms. Twenty-eight families, among whom are at least 100 children, occupy this hive, each family paying upward of $9 per month for their wretched homes. With such a congregation of humanity upon one lot of ground, it is not to be wondered at that it is not at all times peaceable and very seldom healthy. The children confine themselves from the very rear of the building to the street, and as her husband is a 'longshoreman, she was unable to pay a doctor. One of the four children of Mrs. O——, a widow living in the same building, was also sick, and the mother, being out of work, could not hire a physician. Both cases were referred to Dr. Thurman, and relief was also rendered to the widow.

In a little four-roomed frame house, No. 23½ Harrison-street, was found a hard-working shoemaker with six children, one child, with the mother, being sick. As the father had to pay $20 per month for the house, he had but little if any to spare for minor expenses, and was only too glad to avail himself of the facilities offered by the TIMES Relief Fund toward restoring his wife and child to health. The case was attended to by Dr. Thurman.

By an error, the two cases reported on Wednesday as being at No. 153 Chatham-street should have read No. 153 Charles-street, on the top floor of which families—a factory, turned into a tenement-house—were found two very sad cases of sickness and distress, which were attended to by Dr. Thurman.

The TIMES representative yesterday visited No. 260 West-street, where one of the visitors had found the case of Mrs. ——, who had been bedridden for three years and a half. After climbing a narrow flight of break-neck steps, (rather than stairs,) the visitor saw the poor woman lying in bed in a room of small dimensions, one of three for which she had to pay $8 per month. The building was a tumble-down frame of a by-gone age, and ought never to have been occupied as a dwelling, there being no room in the shape of a water-closet attached to it. Mrs. T. has four children, of whom one little girl is lame, and a little boy was yesterday sick from burns accidentally received. The poor woman was very patient under her sufferings. To add to these troubles the husband and father has for some time been out of work, and those family and naturally increased expenses. Dr. Thurman visited the premises, and both child and mother received such attention and food as they were supplied from the TIMES Relief Fund.

Conditions of the Little Twins.

Several members of the TIMES' staff having manifested a deep interest in the little twins whose case has been previously reported, will be pleased to know that they are progressing favorably. They are almost five months old, and the mother having died a few days after their birth, the grandmother has endeavored to rear them as the battle, and had, up to one month ago, succeeded admirably, when cholera infantum laid its savage hand on their delicate systems, and, while they were discovered by the missionary, had almost swept them into eternity; but now, under watchful care, they are improving, and nourishing food is daily augmenting the strength that had well-nigh been exhausted by disease. The little girl still suffers from sore mouth, but both she and her brother bid fair to rally permanently. The father of these little waifs deserted his wife about a year since, at least shortly after marrying her, and her mother had to support the daughter through the trying ordeal of maternity, and when death bereaved her of her child, and consigned her to the grave with all the underwear that was there provided for the occasion, she could not recompense the missionary when he enters, and the gleam of intelligence that appears to shine in their fever-brightened eyes more than repays him for the journey he makes several times daily to their miserable dwelling. The little child found some time ago lying in the corner of a barrel on the floor, having been sought out by the missionary. The poor Italian mother could neither speak or understand English, but when the missionary signified by signs that he wished to see the smallest of her family, she pointed upward, uttering the word "Paradiso" and then pursuing downward and raising and lowering a given object on the floor, signifying only too plainly that her little one was beyond the reach of earthly aid.

Comments by the Press.

From the Nation, July 24.

The TIMES may fairly be said to have reduced the death-rate of the City within the past two weeks. The unprecedented heat of the month just gone forced upon everybody the thought of guarding against its effects, and by-and-by there was as much talk of the foul atmosphere and deadly nights of the tenement-house region as there is or charity-soup and coal in the hardest weather of our Winters. This feeling the TIMES set itself to concentrate and crystallize into definite action, and its good thought has had great success. Large and small sums at once began coming in, the latter in great part from the children of well-to-do people who have been made to take an interest in their unfortunate little contemporaries, and who gave freely, as indeed it is found that a good number of them constantly do, for the benefit of small waifs and strays in the permanent hospitals and homes near the City. At this present writing, about $13,000 have been subscribed, several picnics have given some thousands of street children a day or two in the country, and some hundreds their first sight of fair and sunny country, protected from sun and thirsty hawkers have been relieved among our more than 200,000 tenement-house population. It is not unlikely that the movement may be continued next year, for no Summer is healthful and invigorating by the time it gets into Cherry-street cellars, and the public seldom needs much more than to be reminded of duty in such respects, and set going, and the performance of it, to perform it well and with alacrity.

From the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung.

The great mortality among the children of our City, during the Summer months and the alarming increase of deaths during the past few weeks, on account of the excessive hot weather, led the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES to inaugurate a movement calculated to mitigate, to some extent at least, this terrible visitation. It is well known that most of the cases of death among the children at this season result from the summer complaint, which is a dangerous disease in during the great heat, whether in the ill-ventilated habitations of the poor classes, and that the want of good nourishment and of medical aid were the causes of so many falling victims to disease. The efforts of the TIMES, therefore, in the first place, consisted in obtaining trustworthy and, as much as possible, reliable account of the number and condition of the sick children of our poorest citizens, and then explaining the object, it called upon the wealthy for volunteering contributions toward creating a fund in aid of those suffering children.

The money is used to defray the costs of physicians visiting the sick children, and towards purchasing medicines and food. The sum of $1,627 has been expended in getting up children's excursions, each of which has been attended by hundreds of children, and these picnics are said to have had the most wholesome effect on the little ones.

The great success of the undertaking and its beneficial results has induced the proprietors of THE TIMES to continue their efforts in this direction and to extend their line of operations. The undertaking is managed by practical and experienced men, and as it tends to allay suffering in the hot weather, especially by the latter method it deserves our unreserved support, especially as not only hundreds of lives may be preserved but also it may lay some glimpses of true happiness enter into the home of the poorer classes.

New-York Letter to the Boston Times.

The TIMES of this City recently appealed to the public to furnish the means for a series of excursions, in which the poor children who have never seen much else than the brick and mortar of the metropolis could enjoy a day on the water and in the country. The response was generous, and the subscriptions have been so large as to enable the proposed method it deserves our unreserved support, especially as not only hundreds of lives may be preserved but also it may lay some glimpses of true happiness enter into the home of the poorer classes.

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YACHTING.

The Ocean Race for the Bennett Challenge Cup—Only Two Yachts to Start, the Magnolia and the Madeline.

The long talked-of ocean yacht-race for the Bennett Challenge Cup, which was postponed from last season until the 16th inst., and again deferred, took place yesterday. A large number of anxious were expressed as the race was open to schooners and sloops belonging to any yacht club in the world. A score of distinguished yachtsmen early dismissed the field, and the contest was left to two yachts, the Madeline and the Magnolia.

THE STARTING.

The yachts entered to compete in yesterday's race were:

Name.	Owner.	Club.	Old Measurement.
Madeleine	Jacob Voorhees, Jr.	N. Y. Y. C.	175 tons
Rambler	J. M. Roche	Eastern Y. C.	140 tons

The steam-boat P. C. Schultz, which had been engaged by the judges' steamer, left the foot of Dey-street, North River, at 11 A. M. sharp, having on board Mr. G. L. Haight, Chairman of the Regatta Committee; Mr. Kreis, Mr. Martin, Mr. Harry, Mr. Cockerne, Mr. C. A. Minton, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club; Mr. W. T. Lee, Secretary of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and other yachtsmen. In the mid-channel, off Staten Island, the Schultz took the Rambler in tow, (the wind being very light), to the light-ship, where the Madeleine was found. The representatives of the competing yachts then came on board the Schultz and received their instructions and sailing regulations. By this time the yachts had drifted about two miles southwest of the light-ship, and here took their positions for starting.

THE START.

At 5:30 the signal for starting was given by the Schultz, the yachts then heading in shore toward the Highlands. The wind blowing from the north-west was very light. Soon after the yachts started a slight wind sprung up from the southward, giving every indication of a stiff breeze, which the yachts presently received. The wind then changed to the south-west, and the Rambler was the first to catch it and obtained the lead, but in a short time afterwards the Madeleine received the breeze, and at 6½ the wind going back to the southward, she began to go ahead, and soon crossed the Rambler's bows. About 7 o'clock the Schultz commenced to steam homeward, the yachts becoming then under their own steam, and the Madeleine fully a mile ahead.

The Schultz arrived at the dock about 9 o'clock P. M. and landed her passengers. The result of the race will not be known until to-morrow.

The Dock Commissioners and the Slaughtering Grounds.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday afternoon. Present Commissioner Arnew, (presiding,) Hunt, Henry, Wood and Kane.

The Executive Committee reported in favor of permitting the Erie Railroad Company to build a platform on the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 23 and 24 North River.

The Auditing Committee reported in favor of paying forty-one bills, amounting to $29,909 97. Adopted.

Remonstrances were received from large numbers of the property-owners and merchants against locating the dumping board at the foot of Maiden-lane.

Mr. Wood stated that the, after thorough examination, was believed to be the most objectionable place in that locality. If the owners of the premises above could point out one less objectionable they would be glad to adopt it. He moved that the remonstrance be referred to the Executive Committee, and that the remonstrants be heard before them.

Mr. Henry said that when he voted last week he did not believe that it was to be located there, or that so many influential citizens were opposed to it. He moved as an amendment that Superintendent Westervelt suspend all operations in this matter until the further orders of the Board. This was adopted.

The Board, after receiving several other communications, which were appropriately referred, went into Executive session.

A Pair of Swindlers.

On the evening of the 15th inst. a man called on Mrs. Jean Darcell, of No. 188 South Fifth-avenue, and said that he was a revenue officer from the Custom-house. Mrs. Darcell's husband is a cripple, who sells toy rubber balloons on Broadway. The man said that information had been received that the said husband furnished the balloons without paying duty, and told her that the penalty was ten years' imprisonment in State Prison and the forfeiture of all her worldly goods. She then said that she could settle the matter with him, and at that moment another fellow named Charles A. Brown came in, and said he was the best thing she could do. Darcell at once drew a check on the savings bank for $250, and gave it to Abraham Levy, the first man, and both the swindlers went off together. The following day Brown called and said it was all right; that she need not worry herself. Mrs. Darcell became suspicious and informed Superintendent Kelly. Levy and Brown, who are well-known "ropers-in" or decoy for faro-banks on Broadway, were arrested and locked up in the cells of the Detective office, at Police Head-quarters. They will be arraigned at the Tombs Lodgy.

Redistricting Brooklyn for Election Purposes.

The Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn met last night for the purpose of redistricting the city for election purposes. Sixteen wards were redistricted, making an increase of about forty election districts in all, distributed as follows: Seventeen in the Second Ward; 6 in the Third Ward; 3 in Fourth Ward; 4 in Fifth Ward; 6 Sixth Ward; 3 Ninth Ward; 2 Tenth Ward; 2 Eleventh Ward; 2 Fourteenth Ward; 2 Fifteenth Ward; 2 Seventeenth Ward; 1 Eighteenth Ward; 1 Nineteenth Ward; 2 Twenty-first Ward; 2 and Twenty-second Ward; 2.

The new wards not reported were referred to a Special Committee composed of the Aldermen of those wards to report at the next meeting of the Board, on Tuesday next.

A communication was read from Corporation Counsel DeWitt, stating that the law provided that the wards should be redistricted so that no election district should contain more than 400 voters.

The Street Cleaning—Weekly Report of Superintendent Thorne.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, yesterday submitted the following report to the Commissioners of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my report of the week, with the cost thereof, for the week ending July 20, 1873:

Miles of street cleaned first time	240
Miles of street cleaned second time	218
Miles of street cleaned third time	110
Miles of street cleaned fourth or more time	19
Total	587
There were removed during the week—	
Loads of ashes	6,720
Loads of rubbish	8,850
Total loads	15,570

The cost of doing the work was as follows:

For labor, 2,666 days, at $1 75	$4,666 50
Ash carriages, 1,920½ days, at $4 per day	4,814 00
Dirt carriages, 1,000 days, at $4	4,000 00
Total	$13,149 50

Respectfully,
THOMAS W. THORNE, Superintendent.

Yedo and New-York.

The following telegraphic correspondence took place yesterday, viz:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.

To the Mayor of New-York:

The Mayor of Yeddo, sends his respects to the Mayor of New-York, the Metropolis of America, the seat of whose commerce whitens the sea of the Orient, long isolated from Western civilization. Yeddo now desires to learn and profit from the wisdom gained by the experience of other cities.

KIYOBI, Mayor of Yeddo.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

To Kiyobi, Mayor of Yeddo, San Francisco, Cal.:

A great citizen of New-York, Commodore Perry, long ago made to Japan and Yeddo the first and most welcome advances from Christian civilization. Responding to your message, I am happy to say, Western Union Telegraph has made Yeddo our nearest neighbor and adopted city friend. The Atlantic Monthly joins with me in sending you congratulations on that pleasant neighborhood, and desires to keep by the cable on the light of electricity. New-York City wishes the Mayor of Yeddo a life long enough to see his City the equal in public of a great Empire.

CHARLEY H. HALL,
Mayor of New-York.

Probable Wife-Murder in South Brooklyn.

On Wednesday night, Jeremiah Dungan, residing at No. 97 Dikeman-street, while under the influence of liquor, quarrelled with his wife, a sickly woman, who was unable to resist his abuse. After heaping the vilest epithets upon her, he dragged her to the head of a flight of stairs and hurled her to the bottom. Her cries brought in the neighbors, who found the poor woman lying in a senseless condition. Dr. Tabor, who was called to her assistance, pronounced her injuries will most probably prove fatal.

Police officers came in and arrested Dungan, who was yesterday morning committed by Justice Delmar to await the result of his wife's injuries.

Mrs. Newcomb Wagner, Contributor of the Centennial Emblem.

As the case of Henry F. Wagner proceeds the deep interest which has from the first been manifested, has greatly increased. The deceased was born in Dresden, Saxony, in 1820. His father was an officer in the army, and since the war between France and Germany he has been Commandant of Fort Liebtenstein, on the Elbe. The inquest was resumed yesterday as it is the afternoon.

John F. W. Crane, of No. 12 Sherman-avenue, testified to having the "sum" which Newcomb introduced at his Boarding-house; saw Nichols on the 1st of July in Valentine Young's saloon, in Church-street; did the 2d pass him at Canal-st.; they were together till two o'clock P. M.; from there went to Major Byrnes's office and then to Church-street; went to Nichols' boarding-house to dinner; he introduced witness as his brother; witness repeated the introduction a joke and said nothing about it; have not seen Nichols since; he paid for no drinks; he was dressed somewhere in the 2d which he has since changed.

Hercules Ebert, resident at No. 41 Cherry-street, testified to being in Yost's saloon the night that Wagner disappeared; was not sure that he saw Nichols there.

William F. Lyon, smutter in the party discussed in playing for cash against witness on the 2d; observed the envelope handed over; he did not see Nichols after; he went out about the time Wagner did.

Dr. Dodd, the County Physician, gave evidence touching the post-mortem made by him yesterday. He testified that the skull was not fractured, and he did not discover wounds sufficiently serious to cause death; sometimes, however, the traces of wounds cannot be found immediately after death; that portion of the body covered by clothing the doctor found in a comparatively good state of preservation. The examination occupied nearly two hours.

Up to a late hour last night the jury had not agreed to a verdict.

A Newark Physician Arrested for Murder.

About midnight on Wednesday night Chief of Police J. H. Osman, of Hackettstown, N. J., arrived at the police station in that city and presented a warrant to Lieut. Michael Kirwin issued by Justice John R. Carr, of Hackettstown, for the arrest of Dr. Simon P. Taft, of No. 29 Fulton-street, Newark, on a charge of murder. Detective Benjamin Samuels was detailed to accompany Chief Osman. They immediately procured a carriage and proceeded to Dr. Taft's residence. The Doctor was asleep, but immediately responded to the call.

The officers accompanied Dr. Taft to the Station-house, and on being informed of the charge, was furnished with a bed in the prisoners' room.

Chief of Police Osman states that about ten days ago Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, a lady of social standing in the village of Hackettstown, visited Dr. Taft, in Newark, to consult him on a delicate matter. After remaining at the doctor's residence a day, she returned home where Dr. Taft followed her, and remained at her residence until the day before yesterday, when Mrs. Henderson died yesterday morning, and Dr. Taft left for Newark. Dr. Louis C. Cone and Dr. Theodore Crane made a post-mortem examination of the body, and decided that she died from an abortion. As soon as they made known the facts to the proper authorities an warrant was issued and the arrest made as above stated. Taft is a tall, fine-looking man of middle age. He was taken to Hackettstown yesterday morning.

Additions to the Stock List.

The Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange have placed the consolidated bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1873, upon the stock list. The amount already issued of these bonds is $4,000,000, and $6,000,000 remain unissued. The interest is payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and principal and interest are payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. The first mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad Company, dated Sept. 1, 1871, and having twenty years to run, were also placed upon the free list. The denomination is $500, and the total amount $600,000.

Music in the Parks.

The Department of Public Parks announces that if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at Tompkins-square, this afternoon, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Strangem Yet" ..... Basquit
2. Overture, "Foster Children" ..... Lincpainter
3. Waltz, "Werner Kinder" ..... Strauss
4. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant" ..... Offenbach

PART II.

5. March, "Der Nächste Kerl" ..... Favia
6. Air, "Praise of Tears" ..... Bent
7. Cornet Solo, "Champion" ..... Bent
8. Lancers, "Tones of Joy" ..... Dodworth

PART III.

9. Selection, "Rip Van Winkle" ..... G. F. Bristow
10. Waltz, "Beautiful Rhine" ..... Keller Bela
11. March, "Yagabond" ..... Basquit
12. Finale, "The Union" ..... Bent

Base-Ball Notes.

Two games are announced for this afternoon, the Mutuals encountering the Troys on the Union Ground, and the Bostons meeting the Resolutes at Waverley Fair Grounds, Mt. V.

The same announcement to take place at Baltimore, between the Bostons and Baltimores, did not take place, the former failing to put in an appearance.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday as recorded by Schultz & Warner, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	11 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Dew-point.	70	70	70	70
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.01	30.03	30.	30.03

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 9 Park row: 6 A. M., 69°; 8 A. M., 69°; 9 A. M., 72°; 12 M., 79°; 3 P. M., 82°; 6 P. M., 79°; 9 P. M., 76°; 12 M., 70°; average temperature yesterday, 76°.

Passengers to Europe.

The following passengers left this port yesterday for Europe:

Per steam-ship City of Antwich, to Liverpool—H. Andrews, R. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Andrews, Miss Andrews, J. F. W. Meier, wife and child, Mrs. Dr. E. W. Nash, two children and nurse, Rev. Oliver Crane, G. T. Hoffman, C. F. Hamlyn and wife, B. Gerold, D. S. Kennedy, Mrs. Hamlyn, Master Hamlyn, Miss Hamlyn, Miss Hamlyn, Master Hamlyn, Mrs. Dr. Forrest, T. Dow and wife, T. S. Hale, J. Otis, E. W. Nash, James E. Nash, Dr. J. J. Miller, Rev. F. Farrell, H. J. Sloan, Dr. J. P. Adger & wife.

Mayor Hall's Boston Visit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cannot this great City furnish a candidate for Mayor who is not directly or indirectly associated with the Tammany Ring? The *Herald*, in several recent articles furnished by Mayor Hall, has put forth the name of John G. Kane, insisting "that the election of such a man is proof that our best citizens demand liberality and enterprise, as well as honesty and integrity, in our City Government." Mr. John G. Kane is the gentleman to whom Mayor Hall was indebted for not being expelled from the Union Club, and in reward for which service he was appointed by Hall to the office of Commissioner of Docks, made vacant by the resignation of Henry A. Smith. By profession, Mr. Kane is a lawyer, and previous to his appointment as Dock Commissioner, held a subordinate clerkship in the same department. Among the many Republicans in the field for the Mayoralty I venture to say not one is so poorly qualified for the position as Mayor Hall's pensioned Dock Hand, and no experience whatever in municipal affairs, and so far from being "pressed for the office by the wealth and intelligence of the City," as announced by the *Herald* yesterday, till appointed by Mayor Hall to his present office, was comparatively unknown. As an evidence of qualification and merit, Mr. Kane is pronounced in Hall's communication in the *Herald* of yesterday, "a man of wealth," but the Mayor omits to state that none of this wealth was acquired by either his industry or capacity, but by the munificence of an old Scotch gentleman, by whose death, a few months past, Mr. Kane was suddenly raised from indigence to his present fortune.

KNICKERBOCKER.

MONDAY, July 28, 1873.

Cab Wares and Cab-Betters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We live in the hope that the TIMES will effect a change for the better in our cab system, as it has so well done in Municipal affairs.

I breakfasted with two friends from the country at the Central Hotel lately, and wishing to give them a drive to the Park, I walked up to one of the drivers of the half dozen carriages standing before the door, and inquired the cost of a vehicle with two horses for a "couple of hours," and the Irish millionaire, who owned or drove the most remarkably splendid carriage, said "$10." He no doubt took me for a countryman, but he did make me his regular fortune of probably stood there, or rather sat there, the rest of the day doing nothing.

Now, it seems to me that this is not the way to make money, but, possibly, ordinary business rules do not pertain to this branch of industry. Usually a man invites customers at reasonable prices, but these regular fixtures of cabs charge high enough to frighten away all persons by high charges. A NEW-YORKER.

NEW-JERSEY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

Charles Rowe, aged twelve years, of No. 208 Avenue C, fell into a tub of water at his residence, last night, and was drowned.

The bolting-mill of Hutchings & Co.'s foundry, in the rear of No. 320 West Thirty-third-street, was damaged $500 by fire, last night.

James Curtis, having no home, was precipitated by mud at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, yesterday, and died in a few moments after.

John Mannery was held for trial at Jefferson Market yesterday on a charge of snatching a diamond pin from Benjamin H. Willis, of No. 848 Broadway.

John Needham, of No. 620 East Thirty-ninth-street, employed as clearner away the rates at Niblo's Theatre, was run over by the Second Avenue car, which, they say, was driven by the swindlers of Sound-street, and sadly to supply the Police with a steady revenue.

BROOKLYN.

The will of Ex-Mayor Samuel Smith was admitted to probate yesterday morning.

Company H, of the Thirteenth Regiment, returned home yesterday from a very enjoyable excursion to Litchfield, Conn.

The coroner of Commissioner Carr, who was stabbed a couple of days ago by Assemblyman Hasbrouck, is pronounced decidedly favorable.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas have given out contracts for 1,000 lamp-posts at $15 25 each, and for 1,000 lanterns and frames at $3 45 each.

Judge Moore yesterday refused to admit to bail Wm. Mary Mosher, who is held for burning an infamous den on Atlantic-street, Williamsburg.

Fire-Marshal Keady is investigating the circumstances of a fire that occurred on the house of Mr. Bernhart Zoeld, on York-avenue and Sackett-street, a few days since.

John McKay, a young Williamsburg burglar, escaped from jail Wednesday afternoon, with the aid of a three-cornered file, and was recaptured in a gin-mill the same evening.

Coroner Jones yesterday held an inquest on the body of David Spullane, the little boy who was killed Wednesday afternoon by a derrick at the Court-house. Verdict, accidental death. The jury censured the contractor for carelessness.

The Subcommittee of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held a session last night on the annual budget. One of the important matters considered is the erection of a new school-house, at a cost of $70,000. The Eighteenth Ward claims it and the Twenty-first Ward wants it. The question was not decided.

Proposals were opened at the office of the Controller yesterday for $100,000 worth of park bonds, payable in 1911, and bearing seven per cent. gold bonds, to run two and three years. The bids for the Prospect Park bonds ranged from 100¾ to 109.86⅞. The highest for the sewerage bonds were: One year, 108.36; two years, 100.50; three years, 106.75. The Controller being absent, no awards were made.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. W. D. Heyer, principal of Grammar School No. 4, Morrisania, notifies us that he has not, as erroneously stated, resigned his position in that school.

The Sons of Temperance of Westchester County held a convention at Port Chester on Wednesday. It was well attended, twenty-six divisions being represented. The report of the Secretaries showed that the Order is progressing very satisfactorily in the county.

Six young men got into a boat at Mott Haven yesterday, with the intention of rowing up the Harlem River for a short distance, but the boat almost immediately began to leak, and sank with all on board. Five of the occupants succeeded in swimming to the shore, but the remaining one was drowned. Search was made for his body without success.

While some men employed on the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, in the town of West Chester, were engaged hoisting a large stone from a deep cut, a rope broke and caused a derrick to fall upon four men of the party, inst